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Monday, March, 4, 1974
Phalguna 13, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 4, 1974/Phalguna 13, 1895 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को वर्ष 1972 तथा 1973 में हुआ लाभ या घाटा

*611. श्री मूलचन्द डागा:
श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को वर्ष 1972 और 1973 में कितना लाभ हुआ या घाटा हुआ और यदि घाटा हुआ तो कितना-कितना तथा किन कारणों से हुआ ; और

(ख) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम में कुल कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और उस पर प्रति वर्ष कितना ब्याज अदा किया जा रहा है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A satement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The net loss suffered by the Delhi Transport Corporation during the year 1972-73 was Rs. 498.48 lakhs while the net loss for the year 1973-74 is estimated at Rs. 638.34 lakhs (provisional) including loan repayments, depreciation and interest-charges. The main reasons for these losses are as under:—

(i) The existence of a large number of old vehicles in the Corporation's fleet, which entails higher costs of maintenance and prevents the optimum utilization of the fleet;

(ii) Uneconomic fare structure which has not been revised/rationalised since 1964 although there has been a substantial increase in the cost of operation since then due to increase in the excise and import duties on motor vehicles, spare parts, fuel etc., increase in the pay and allowances of the employees;

(iii) Uni-directional traffic from residential colonies to office/commercial complexes in the morning and in the reverse direction in the evenings.

(b) Apart from the initial capital of Rs. 38.13 lakhs transferred to the Delhi Road Transport Authority by the Central Government on 1-4-1950, the entire financial assistance to the Undertaking has so far been in the shape of loans from the Government of India. The total amount of loans advanced to D.T.C. (and its predecessor organisations) as on date, is Rs. 3173.17 lakhs. Out of this, the Corporation paid an amount of Rs. 278.1

lakhs till 1965. It also paid interest amounting to Rs. 129.72 lakhs upto that year. Thus, an amount of Rs. 2895.07 lakhs is outstanding on account of loans so far granted, besides interest, thereon.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आपने जो तरक्की की है इसके लिये बहुत धन्यवाद। 1972–73 में आपको 4 करोड़ 98 लाख का घाटा है और 1973–74 में 6 करोड़ 38 लाख का घाटा है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि परिवहन निगम जो आपकी चल रही हैं उसके अन्दर घाटा होने के जो कारण बताये हैं उसमें कितनी पुरानी बसें चलती हैं जिनके मेन्टेनेन्स में आपको 1972–73 और 1973–74 में बहुत खर्चा करना पड़ा ? और इन पुरानी बसों से आप कब तक छुटकारा पायेंगे ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: In fact as far as the present position of the fleet is concerned, we have nearly 400 old vehicles. As regards the scheme of replacing the old vehicles, we have already taken measures, and by the end of April we are expecting to have 425 new buses. Apart from that, by the end of this year, we expect to augment the fleet position by introducing new buses to the extent of 100 or a little more than that number.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मेरे सवाल का उत्तर नहीं आया, मैंने पूछा था कि जो पुरानी वेहिकल्स हैं उनके मेन्टेनेन्स में कितना खर्चा आया है 1972–73 और 1973–74 में।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the maintenance charges on old buses are concerned, it is not possible for me to give the figure immediately. I have mentioned that one of the reasons for the losses is maintenance of old buses. But it is not the sole reason; there are two or three other reasons also which I have mentioned. If the hon. member is interested to know how much amount has actually been spent on maintenance of old buses, I would require separate notice.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आप कहते हैं कि 1964 से अन-इकोनामिक फेयर पर बसें चला रहे हैं, 1964 से कम किराये पर गाड़ियां चला रहे हैं, यानी 10 साल से आप इस तरह गाड़ियां चला रहे हैं और आप यह भी कहते हैं कि इनमें कुछ स्थानों पर इसलिये बसें चलाते हैं कि लाभ ही दृष्टिकोण नहीं है :

"Uni-directional traffic from residential colonies to office/commercial complexes in the morning and in the reverse direction in the evenings".

तो 1964 से 1974 तक अनइकोनामिक ढंग से क्यों चला रहे हैं ? 10 साल आपको चलाते हो गये कब तक आप रिवाइज करेंगे और कब तक यह रियायतें बन्द करेंगे ?

परिवहन और पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी) : मान्यवर, फेयर बढ़ाने का मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है। जहां तक लौस का सवाल है यह जितनी स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम हैं सारी दुनिया में वहां नुकसान हो रहा है, हमारे यहां भी हो रहा है। और अब किस तरह से उस नुकसान को मीट किया जाये यह मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

फेयर बढ़ाने की बात भी सोच रहे हैं, चाहते हैं कि फेयर के बढ़ने के साथ-साथ सर्विस भी इम्प्रूव करें ताकि जनता के ऊपर कम से कम बोझ पड़े, और अगर बोझ पड़े भी तो उस तकलीफ को बर्दाश्त कर सकें यह देख कर कि उनको इतनी कनवीनियंस और फेसिलिटीज हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मान्यवर, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया । मेरा सवाल यह था कि यह

"Uni-directional traffic from residential colonies to office/commercial complexes in the morning and in the reverse direction in the evening,

इन पर आपको कितना घाटा होता है ? इनको कब बन्द करेंगे जब कि 1964 से बराबर घाटा आपको हो रहा है ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: In fact, it has already been pointed out by my senior colleague that city transport service is also part and parcel of the social service rendered to the passengers. In view of that, it is a question of giving some service and everywhere it is being subsidised either this way or that way. Regarding the specific question of the actual amount of loss incurred by running uni-directional services, it is very difficult to answer pinpointedly because during the peak hours when buses go in the morning to the residential areas there are not many people to travel in them and naturally there will be loss in revenue. The same is the case when the buses come from the residential areas to pick up passengers from the office and commercial areas because in that direction there will be less number of passengers and hence revenue will accordingly be less.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो अपना वक्तव्य रखा है इसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि 31 करोड़ 73 लाख 17 हजार रु० भारत सरकार का इस निगम को देना है । इस समय दिल्ली के अन्दर कितनी बसें चल रही हैं निगम के द्वारा ? क्या यह बात सही है कि वह बसें घाटे में हैं, जब कि कुछ रूट्स पर प्राइवेट बसों को चलाने के आप ने लाइसेंस दिये हैं और वह मुनाफे पर चल रही हैं । आपने कहा है कि पुरानी बसें होने के कारण घाटा हो रहा है, इसमें रिपेयर का खर्चा बहुत होता है और मैं ऐसे बिल पेश कर सकता हूं जिसमें 40 प्रतिशत मुनाफा जो माल खरीदते हैं बसों के लिये उनको होता है और पुर्जे भी पुराने होते हैं जिसकी वजह से जब वह पुर्जा गाड़ी में लगता है तो वह अधिक सर्विस नहीं देता, और इसलिये उसमें अधिक मात्रा में खर्चा होता है, और आपका जो वर्कशाप है उसमें चोरी भी होती है । क्या इसकी भी आप जांच करेंगे ?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मुझे बड़ी खुशी होगी अगर माननीय सदस्य ऐसे कुछ उदाहरण दे दें और उनकी मैं जरूर जांच करूंगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चोरी जो होती है उसके बारे में क्या कहना है । बिल जो आते हैं उनकी आप जांच करते हैं, किस दाम में माल आता है और क्या पूरा आता है, इसकी आप जांच करेंगे ? प्राइवेट बसें मुनाफे में चल रही हैं उनको मुनाफा कैसे होता है और आपको घाटा कैसे होता है क्या इस बात का पता आपने चलाया है और चलाया कि इसके कौन से कारण हैं ?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : अभी आपने कहा था कि आपके पास ऐसे बिल हैं । अगर आप उनको दिखा देंगे तो जांच करना आसान हो जाएगा । इसमें कोई शक नहीं है । हमें घाटा होता है और प्राइवेट वालों को नहीं होता है, जहां तक इसका सम्बन्ध है, प्राइवेट बस

बालों पर कोई कानून लागू होता है ऐसा वे नहीं समझते हैं पच्चीस की जगह होती है तो पचास को बिठा लेते हैं, पैसे भी तरह तरह से वसूल करते हैं । इसीलिए तो ट्रांसपोर्ट का नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को जो घाटा होता है उसके प्रमुख कारणों में से क्या एक प्रमुख कारण यह भी नहीं है कि आए दिन छात्रों और बस कर्मचारियों में झगड़े होते हैं जिनके दौरान बसों को क्षति पहुंचती है और यातायात अवरुद्ध हो जाता है ? इस स्थिति पर नियन्त्रण पाने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई योजना है ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, perhaps it would be too much to pinpoint the responsibility for the loss on the clashes between the students and the bus employees. In fact, some buses have been seized by the students and sometimes there are undesirable incidents. Perhaps that is not the only reason. In order to streamline the entire operational services, we have taken various steps including supervision; posting supervisory staff at different points, constructing new depots for maintaining and giving services in the buses which are on the roads. We have taken some measures to improve the situation.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: In view of the fact that Delhi is expanding horizontally and in view of the fact that there is overcrowding in the buses, has any traffic survey been made about the potentiality, and is there any proposal to increase the number of buses on the roads so that the common man, the people who serve in the offices, are better served and whether the survey would also include the profits of the Corporation?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: In reply to the second question, I have already mentioned that we are going to increase the fleet by 425 buses by April, 1974. Some of these buses are already on the roads, and by the end of 1974 some new additional buses will also be put on the roads.

Regarding the rationalisation of the routes, it is really a point, because of the irrationality, sometimes buses cannot move more frequently and that is why we are also looking into it.

So far as the traffic survey is concerned, we have not taken up any traffic survey as such, but in view of the fact that because of the price-hike in petrol more people are resorting to the public transport system—keeping all these in view—we are trying to improve the fleet position of the DTC.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: The Minister just now said that the DTC is going to replace another 425 buses. As far as body-building is concerned, has the Delhi Transport Corporation given any orders to the Leyland Co., for any body-building and, if so, how many orders have been placed?

MR. SPEAKER: I am afraid you will have to give separate notice.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: When the question concerns new buses, body-building also becomes equally important. When we receive 425 new buses, where are they going to build the bodies?

MR. SPEAKER: That will have to be a separate question.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: I have seen many buses with Leyland body. That is why I got curious to know about this.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: We are giving orders to

various body-builders. So far as the time schedule is concerned, they have assured us and, in fact, they are supplying three buses a day. When I mentioned that 425 buses will be put on the road by the end of April, I meant the chasis on which the bodies will be built and then they will be put on the road.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: May I know whether it is a fact that the drivers of the buses stop the bus after crossing the bus-stop by about 50 yards with the result that the waiting passengers who have been waiting for 40—50 minutes run towards the bus and when they have almost reached the bus, the bus starts off and they are not able to read the bus I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is one of the reasons for the clashes that take place between the bus drivers and conductors and the students.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: There are so many reasons and so many complaints are coming to us regarding the behaviour of the operational staff, including the one has been just mentioned by the hon. Member. Regarding the first part of the question, I have not taken any measurement as to whether the bus stops after 50 yards or so.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जो बसें चलने लायक नहीं र जाती हैं और बेकार हो जाती हैं उनकी बिक्र किस प्रकार की जाती है और 1972–73 में उनकी बिक्री से कितनी आय सरकार को हुई और कितनी बसें इस तरह से बेकार हुई र घित की गई ?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : इसके बारे में नं टिस दिया जाए तो इसका जवाब दिया जा सकता है ।

दिल्ली में रैन बसेरों की स्थापना

*162. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में बिना घरबार के व्यक्तियों के लिये, जो तज सर्दी में फुटपाथ पर सोते हैं, जगह जगह रैन बसेरे स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi runs 5 permanent and 10 seasonal night shelters in Delhi. The New Delhi Municipal Committee had also started 7 seasonal night shelters from January, 1974. In addition, 6 night shelters are run by other organisations.

श्री लालजी भाई : आपने बताया है कि रैन बसेरों की संख्या को आपने बढ़ाया है । इससे पता लगता है कि गरीबी हटने के बजाय गरीब ही हट रहे हैं वही मर रहे हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में गरीबी मिटाने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है । और कितने रैन बसेरों की व्यवस्था आप करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री ओम मेहता : इसका ताल्लुक गरीबी मिटाने से नहीं है । जो लोग पेवमेंट्स पर सोते हैं उनको रहने की जगह देने से है । इस वक्त इनकी जो कपेसिटी है वह 5225 की है और जो युटिलाइजेशन है वह सिर्फ 4700 की है । अभी भी हमारे पास पांच सौ के लिए जगह है । कोई रहना चाहे तो जगह हम उसको दे सकते हैं . . . (*व्यवधान*) इनमें से भी कोई आना चाहे तो इनको भी दे सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी और काम में ले आइये इसको ।

श्री लालजी भाई : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई और भी व्यवस्था करने की योजना आपके विचाराधीन है ?

श्री ओम मेहता : मैंने पहले ही बताया है कि बहुत जगह है और क्या बनानी है । और कुछ लोग लाएंगे तो उनको जगह दे देंगे ।

श्री लालजी भाई : दूसरे प्रान्त में भी रैन बसेरों की व्यवस्था क्या सरकार करने जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दिल्ली के बारे में आपने पूछा उसका जवाब आ गया । और प्रान्तों का पूछते हैं तो उनका पता वहां से मंगा कर आपको दे देंगे ।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : क्या ये शैल्टज दिल्ली के हर एक हिस्से में बनाये गये हैं, या सिर्फ कुछ हिस्सों में ? चूंकि लोग अपनी जगहों से दूर इन शैल्टर्ज में सोने के लिए नहीं जा सकते हैं, इसलिए क्या इस बात का ख्याल रखा गया है कि नगर के सब हिस्सों में ये शैल्टर्ज बनाए जायें, ताकि वहां के लोग आसानी से उनमें शैल्टर ले सकें ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इस साल दिल्ली में शैल्टर के अभाव में कितने लोग जाड़े में मरे ।

श्री ओम मेहता : मरने वालों की तो तादाद इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है । लेकिन मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर को बता दूं कि ये शैल्टर्ज शहर में एक जगह कानसेन्ट्रेटिड नहीं हैं, बल्कि सब जगह बनाए गए हैं । ये शैल्टर्ज कटरा मौलाबख्श, लाहौरी गेट, अंधा मुगल, शाहदरा, कच्चा बाग, फर्राशखाना, काश्मीरी गेट, दिल्ली गेट और नई दिल्ली वगैरह मुख्तलिफ जगहों में बनाए गए हैं, ताकि उन इलाकों के लोग वहां पहुंच सकें । ये शल्टर्ज ज्यादातर रेलवे स्टेशन्ज के करीब बनाए गए हैं, ताकि वहां जो यात्री आते हैं, उनको भी जगह मिल सके ।

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Has it come to the notice of the Government that all these night shelters have become the dens of smugglers and charas and ganja smokers with the result that really deserving people would like to die in the cold rather than to lie in that stinking atmosphere?

SHRI OM MEHTA: Sir, it has not come to our notice. If anybody wants shelter, we have to give shelter to him.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: I am sorry, the Minister has not understood my question.

SHRI OM MEHTA: I have understood it.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Has it come to the notice of the Government that the atmosphere in these night shelters is so stinking because of the smoking by charas and ganja smugglers that really deserving people would like to die in the cold rather than live in that atmoshere? Has the Government got any report from the police to that effect?

SHRI OM MEHTA: We have not got any report to that effect. In fact, 4,700 people are using it. We think that those who want shelter are using it.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY: Seeing the unhappy atmosphere in which the pavement dwellers in the city of Delhi live, I would like to know what action the Government is taking to see that these pavement-dwellers are moved from the pavements into the night shelter.

SHRI OM MEHTA: These night shelters are run on a voluntary basis. Those who want can go and stay there. We cannot forcefully remove people to the night shelters.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY: The police should round up these people and keep them in the night shelters. Then they would be doing a service to the pavement dwellers.

Massive Dairy Development Programme in Rural Areas

*163. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme of "Massive Dairy Development Programme" in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the places of rural areas in West Bengal likely to be considered under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Government has taken concrete steps towards a large dairy and cattle development programme in rural areas during the 4th five-year plan and these are proposed to be continued in the 5th five-year plan. Besides providing essential inputs for cattle development, cross breeding of cattle with exotic inheritance, establishment of semen banks and artificial insemination facilities are provided through these projects. 62 such projects have been established so far in various States. A target for 51 additional I.C.D.Ps is envisaged during the 5th five-year plan.

Besides, ICDPs, cattle and dairy development is also assisted through key village scheme. 622 key village blocks are functioning at present and it is proposed to increase the number of 713 shortly.

Development of dairy farming on modern scientific lines has also been undertaken in collaboration with foreign countries. Indo-Swiss Project, Munnar (Kerala State), Nabha (Punjab), Indo-Danish Project Hessarghatta (Karnataka) Indo-German Project, Mandi (Himachal Pradesh), Indo-Austrian Project, Hissar (Haryana State), Barpetta (Assam) have great potentials in this field.

(b) Two I.C.D.Ps., are in progress at Barasat and Krishnanagar in West Bengal. Two additional I.C.D.Ps., one at Malda and the other at West Dinajpur are to be set up shortly. It is proposed to set up three more I.C.D.Ps., during the 5th plan period. In addition, 62 key village blocks are functioning at present in various parts of the State

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: May I know from the hon. Minister by what time these dairies will start functioning?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Very soon they will start functioning. I do not know whether the hon. Member is keen to know about his constituency, West Dinajpur or about others also. About West Dinajpur, it will be commissioned quite soon.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: What is the total amount the Government propose to spend for these dairies in West Bengal and what is their exact location?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: It is given in my reply and specially I will mention that in the Fifth Five Year Plan it is proposed to set up seven dairy plants and of which we will cover five in the first year of the Fifth Plan.

श्री कमल सिंह मधुकर : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार में ऐसे डेयरी फार्मों की कौन कौन सी योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं, उनको किन-किन स्थानों में लागू किया जायेगा और उनका काम कब तक शुरू हो जायेगा ।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : बिहार प्रदेश के आंकड़े तो मेरे पास हैं और अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहें, तो मैं दे सकता हूं। लेकिन स्थानों के बारे में जानकारी के लिए नोटिस की आवश्यकता होगी। बिहार में डेयरी फार्म की तीन योजनाएं हैं। पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में आठ योजनाएं चलाने का निश्चय किया गया है और उनमें से चार पांचवीं योजना के प्रथम वर्ष में ही ले ली जायेगी।

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know from the hon Minister as to what is the total installed capacity of the dairy plants and are they working to the full capacity and if not, what are the reasons?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : सब डेयरी फार्म्ज की इनस्टाल्ड केपेसिटी आदि बताने के लिए नोटिस की आवश्यकता होगी। जहां तक दिल्ली की डेयरी का प्रश्न है, उस में दूध का उत्पादन शत-प्रतिशत हो रहा है। उसमें दूध का उत्पादन 2.86 लाख लिटर रोजाना होता है और उसकी इनस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी भी लगभग उतनी ही है। बम्बई की डेयरी की इनस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी करीब 6 लाख लिटर प्रतिदिन हैं और वहां 5.37 लाख लिटर प्रतिदिन दूध का उत्पादन हो रहा है—वह अपनी कैपेसिटी से कुछ कम उत्पादन कर रही है, उस का उत्पादन कैपेसिटी के लगभग ही है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि हम विदेशों की सहायता से डेयरियों का विकास करना चाहते हैं। गर्मी के दिनों मे देश मे दूध की बहुत कमी हो जाती है। क्या उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार विदेशों से मिल्क-पाउडर भी लाना चाहती है; यदि हां, तो कितना और वह किस हिसाब मे बांटा जायेगा ? दूध देने वाले पशुओं को आज भी बड़ी संख्या में काटा जाता है। क्या इसको बन्द करने के लिए सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई योजना है ? पशुओं को ठीक खुराक न मिलने की वजह से उनका दूध सूख जाता है। क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है कि उनको ठीक खुराक मिले, ताकि वे अच्छा दूध दें ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : जहां तक विदेशी सहायता का प्रश्न है, हमको बहुत से विदेशों का सहयोग चाहिए और बहुत से विदेशों को हमारा सहयोग चाहिए। इसको कोई बुरी भावना में नहीं लेना चाहिए। जहा तक पाउडर का प्रश्न है—618 डब्लू०एफ०पी० (आपेशन फलड) में कुछ पाउडर भारत के लिये निश्चित किया जाता है, उसी के अन्तर्गत जितना कर सकते है, करते है, लेकिन विदेशों से ज्यादा मगाने के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा की आश्यकता होगी—जिसकी पहले ही दिक्कत है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दूध देने वाले पशुओं को बड़ी मात्रा में काटा जाता है, उसके बारे मे आपने नही बतलाया ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : जहा तक दूध देने वाले पशुओं के काटने का प्रश्न है, बहुत से प्रदेशों ने ऐसा कानून बना दिया है कि उनको न काटा जाय, लेकिन जिन प्रदेशों में नहीं बने—यह बात उन प्रदेशों से ही सम्बन्ध रखती है।

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the hon. Minister please tell me whether the supply of milk in Bombay City is sufficient and if not, may I know whether the hon. Minister knows that there have been several agitations over it and the price-rise in milk and what Government thinks about it?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: So far as the necessity of Bombay town is concerned, that is roughly 13 lakh litres a day. As I have already submitted, the total supply at present from our dairies is about six lakh litres a day. Almost fifty per cent shortage is there. At present the standard milk which is being supplied in Bombay by our dairies is having 5.5 per cent

fat and 9 per cent SNF, while the toned milk that is being supplied is having 3.5 per cent fat and 8.5 per cent SNF. For that they will need extra powder. We can increase their capacity upto seven lakh litres a day. That is under the consideration of the Ministry.

डा० कैलास : माननीय मंत्री जी से अपने उत्तर में—महाराष्ट्र के सम्बन्ध में पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्या करने जा रहे हैं—इस बात का उत्तर नहीं दिया है। इसका अर्थ यह हो जाता है कि महाराष्ट्र के प्रति इन्होंने विश्वास प्रकट नहीं किया है। महाराष्ट्र के मायने बम्बई से ही नहीं हैं, इसमें पूना, शोलापुर, नागपुर, नासिक भी शामिल हैं जहां दूध की बहुत कमी है—इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्रालय इन क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाने जा रहा है ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : इन्टेंसिव कैटिल डवलेपमेंट प्राजेक्ट 1973-74 महाराष्ट्र में 6 थे और हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी प्रदेश में 6 से ज्यादा नहीं हैं, चाहे उनकी पापुलेशन महाराष्ट्र से ज्यादा हो। ये ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट हैं, जिनमें एक प्राजेक्ट पर 1 करोड़ रुपया खर्च आता है। पांचवीं योजना में वहां 10 प्राजेक्ट रखे गये हैं, जबकि 10 से ज्यादा किसी भी प्रदेश में नहीं हैं—इसलिये महाराष्ट्र के साथ किसी दूसरी भावना का उपयोग नहीं किया गया है, महाराष्ट्र के साथ तो ज्यादा अच्छा व्यवहार किया गया है, उसका जितना अनुपात बनता है थोड़ा-बहुत उससे ज्यादा ही है, कम नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का पता है—कि बम्बई की आरे-कालोनी एक सफेद हाथी है, जो इन्होंने पाल रखा है। वास्तव में डेरी वहां बननी चाहिये जहां चारा हो, पानी हो, लेकिन ये शहरों में डेरी बनाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—क्या सरकार ने दूध का व्यवसाय करने वाले लोगों का उत्पादन का जो खर्चा है उसके बारे में कोई वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन किया है ? क्या सरकार राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को यह आदेश देगी कि खेतीहर मजदूरों, भूमिहीन लोगों को जो दूध का धन्धा करना चाहें, उनको दो-ढाई हजार रुपया कर्जा दिया जायगा, जिससे दूध की पैदावार भी बढ़े और इन लोगों को रोजगार भी मिल सके ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : माननीय सदस्य ने जो अपनी भावना प्रकट की है, यदि वे इससे सम्बन्धित पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना को पढ़ेंगे तो मेरा विश्वास है कि वे सन्तुष्ट हो जायेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप इस बात को अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि लिखा कुछ जाता है, लेकिन उतना होता नहीं। चौथी योजना में क्या हुआ—आप जानते है।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : क्रास-ब्रीड की जो गायें और भैंसें हैं उनका सीधा लाभ मार्जिनल फार्मर्स, स्माल फार्मर्स, खेतीहर मजदूरों को पहुंचाने का प्रयास किया जाता है। जो गरीब तबका है, जो नीचे रह रहा है उनको देखते हुए है यह योजना बनाई गई है और इसका विवरण विस्तार से दिया गया है। जहां तक आरे-कालोनी का प्रश्न हैं, वह उनकी निगाह में सफेद हाथी होगा, लेकिन परसों मैं वहीं पर था और मैंने उनके जो कागजात देखे और मुआयना किया, उससे तो मैं इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा हूं कि वह एक आदर्श प्रोजेक्ट है।

Allocation for Development of Haldia Port

*164. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any allocation has been made for the development of Haldia Port during the Fifth Five Plan? If so, the amount thereof;

(b) the amount spent and the progress of work done in the port; and

(c) when the port will start functioning in its full form?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The allocation for the Haldia Dock Project during the Fifth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalized.

(b) Rs. 8142.76 lakhs.

The oil jetty forming part of the Haldia Project was completed and commissioned in August, 1968.

Construction of the ore, coal, phosphate berths and finger jetty has been completed excepting certain fixtures such as bollards, fenders etc. Quaj walls of general cargo and container berths have been completed and the works of super-structures are in progress.

82 per cent of the lock construction work has been completed.

50 per cent of the dredging work required for dock and turning basin has been completed and for the remaining work contract was awarded in November, 1973 and the work is in progress. The dredging is aoproach channel to Haldia to provide 32 ft. draught in 1974 and 35 ft. in 1975 commenced in November, 1973 and the work is in progress.

Out of 9280 acres of land required for the Project, 6375 acres have been acquired including Government land and acquisition of remaining land is being done by the State Government.

The ore and coal loading plants ordered on Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur, are expected to be delivered by October—November, 1974.

The general marshalling yard has been completed and the work of bulk marshalling yard is in progress and is about 80 per cent complete. Seven locomotives ordered on Chittaranjan locomotive Work have already been delivered.

The second estuarian dredger intended for dredging the estuary and approach channel is expected to be delivered by M/s. Garden Reach Workshops Ltd., Clacutta in 1975. Out of the five tugs intended for handling vessels at Haldia, Garden Reach Workshops Ltd., have delivered one tug and on an average 80 per cent work has been done for the remaning four tugs. The erection of 15- tone unloader crane for the finger jetty is expected to be completed by June, 1974 and two other craners are expected to be ready by December, 1974.

As regards quarters for various categories of staff, construction of 452 units has been completed and of 873 units is in progress.

(c) The Dock System is expected to be commissioned during the later part of 1974.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: I have gone through the statement. It makes a very interesting reading. It states that the allocation for the Haldia Dock project during the Fifth Five-Year Plan has not yet been finalised. The Budget for the coming year has been prepared. But it is stated that the allocation for this project has not been finalised till now. Am I to understand by implication that the project is going to die a natural death? There has been inordinate delay which has taken place in the execution of this project. Will the hon. Minister inform me whether labour problem is one of

the reasons for this inordinate delay? If the labour problem is one of the reasons may I know what steps the Government propose to take to remedy this state of affairs?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the first part of the question of the hon. Member is concerned what I mentioned is that details of the fifth five-year plan has not been finalised as this is in a draft stage. But so far as the Budget allocation of the first year of the fifth five-year plan is concerned, if the hon. Member desires to have the figure, I can say that for the first year it is Rs. 31 crores and this amount has been allocated for the first year. But the entire allocation for the fifth plan has not yet been made and that is why I have said that this is not finalised

Regarding the second part of his question regarding inordinate delay in the completion of this project, many a time it has been pointed out in this House and also in the other House that this is a project which is being executed from scratch to finish by Indian engineers; from designing, fabrication, construction etc. everything is being done by our own Indian engineers. And naturally in respect of a project of such a great magnitude and importance it will take time. The Cabinet agreed to this project in 1967 and it was to have been completed by 1971. But now we expect to do it by 1974. There have been labour trouble in certain areas, in the construction particularly, by the employees of the contractors who were engaged in this construction work. There is a case for example in respect of one of the works being done by Jessops. The contract work has been stopped from 5th February 1974. And, regarding the steps taken to improve the situation, we are already taking steps in this regard. We are in touch with the State Government. From our end also we are trying to persuade the labour leaders etc. so that this important project is completed in time, so that any stoppage of work does not take place. But, Sir. you will understand and I am sure the hon. Member too will appreciate that in these matters perhaps we have not much to do.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: I am thankful to the reply of the hon. Minister stating that Government is pursuing this matter and taking steps in this regard. The Farakka project was delayed by about 2 to 3 years due to go-slow tactics and labour troubles. Government have not taken any steps to avert them. My second question is this. What steps Government have taken to ensure supply of water from Farakka? I want to know when Jangipur feeder canal is going to be constructed. What about the shipyard? When is that shipyard going to come up, Sir?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the Jangipur feeder canal is concerned it is already in progress. This is a project done by the Power and Irrigation Ministry, Sir. It is known to the hon. Member and the House that on this matter, we shall have to discuss certain aspects with the Bangla Desh Government, and certain other international issues are also associated with it.

So far as the construction part of the feeder canal is concerned, I can assure the hon. Member and the House that it is in progress.

Regarding the shipyard, Government have not yet taken any decision about the final site for the proposed shipyard in the Fifth Five Year Plan. In fact, the report of the techno-economic committee which has been submitted is under the consideration of Government and no final view has yet been taken.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Is it not a fact that for a long time transport difficulties are being experienced by the project people, and if so, what

steps have been taken to remedy the situation and improve the transport of construction materials and also of men to the place?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Recently, there has been some trouble in regard to transportation of materials for the construction. The railway authorities, particularly the authorities of the South-Eastern Railway have assured the project authorities that they would give 20 rakes per month to the project authorities, but they were not in a position to give it for various reasons. We have already taken it up with the railway authorities and they are going to expedite it, and I hope there will be improvement.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It has been said that the allocation for the first year of the Fifth Plan period has already been made for the Haldia port. What are the broad details of the work for which allocations have been made?

As regards the shipbuilding yard ne question has been discussed on the floor of the House, and the hon. Minister had earlier indicated that Government had a mind to set up the shipbuilding yard there. I want to know what the report of the technical committee is, whether they have accepted the feasibility of setting up shipbuilding yard at Haldia, and if so, when Government are going to finalise their decision on this matter.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have indicated in the statement already the items on which project work is going on, and Rs. 31 crores has been allocated for the completion of some of these items which have already been taken up. I have given a detailed list. If the hon. Member is interested in knowing it, I can reiterate it.

As regards the shipyard, it is a fact that some time back the question was raised whether Haldia could be selected as a site for the shipyard. Therefore, a techno-economic committee was set up by the Ministry to look into the various other sites. They have submitted a report, and I have already mentioned that it is under the consideration of Government. At this stage, it is very difficult to point out which of the sites suggested by that committee would be selected finally for the proposed shipyard.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My question has not been answered. Which site would be selected in the Haldia area is a different matter. I would like to know whether the shipyard would be located in the Haldia port area, whatever may be the site.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The position may be clarified thus. There is a proposal for establishing the shipyard in the Fifth Plan in the country. For that, a token allocation has been made in the Draft Plan to the tune of Rs. 50 crores. As regards the site for the proposed shipyards, various State Governments have suggested various places. A techno-economic committee was appointed to look into all these sites and point out their merits and demerits. Their report is under the consideration of Government. It is difficult for me to say which of the sites will ultimately be selected for the proposed shipyards.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is against the earlier assurance given by the hon Minister to the House.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Having regard to the fact that the Haldia port has to feed not only the Haldia port and its adjunct, but also the Barauni refinery with the crude oil requirements, may I know whether the extension of the draught from 32 feet to 35 feet would be enough for unloading the bigger oil tankers up to one lakh tonnes, and if not, what further steps the Government are going to take to improve the draught so that the port can unload the bigger tankers which are being manufactured these days?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The oil jetty has been commissioned in 1968 and some of the oil tankers are coming. Regarding the draft of the proposed harbour area, we have already taken a decision that 32 feet draft will be ready by 1974, 35 feet will be ready by 1975 and 40 feet will be ready by 1980. At present the contract given to Hall and Company is progressing and we expect that it will be ready by 1974, 32 feet. Thereafter, by our indigenous dredgers, further increase of the draft will take place and 40 feet will be ready by 1980 when it will be in a position to accommodate the large type of tankers which are being manufactured nowadays.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Upto one lakh tonnes?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Above one lakh tonnes.

Responsibility of F.C.I. for sale of adulterated stuff from Fair Price Shops

*165. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen the press reports recently regarding selling of adulterated stuff by fair price shops in various parts of the country, particularly in Delhi;

(b) if so, to what extent Food Corporation of India is responsible for this; and

(c) the steps taken in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Government do receive complaints from time to time about quality of the grains issued by Fair Price Shops. Allegations regarding quality of foodgrains issued from the fair price shops are always investigated. Foodgrains issued from the F.C.I. depots conform to prescribed specifications. The fair price shop holders are required to dispay sealed samples of foodgrains actually received from the F.C.I. Depot. The fair price shops have also been instructed to get foodgrains from the F.C.I. depots replaced if the quality of grain is not as per specifications.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there has been any success in regard to the effectiveness of the quality control at the time of purchase by FCI, and if so, to what extent?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Of course, it would be very bold on my part to say that there are no failures, human or otherwise, anywhere. For the administrative machinery standing instructions are there. But my own impression is—and recently some of our checks also indicate—that many times mixing up takes place at the fair price shops level also. Therefore, I think the system whereby sealed samples of foodgrains issued from the depots of the Food Corporation are required to be maintained by the fair price shops may be in a position to help us to have appropriate checks.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of the frequent attempts made by FCI and the fair price shops to shift responsibility on to each other for sale of adulterated foodgrains, may I know whether steps are being initiated to have a unified control over the fair price shops vested in the FCI or for that matter making the fair price shops retail distribution centres of the FCI?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The standing instructions in this regard are very clear. The fair price shop holder is given the option to satisfy himself about the quality by using *parqui* in each bag and replacing such stocks as may not conform

to the prescribed standard. Moreover, a joint sample of foodgrains issued to each fair price shop holder is sealed in the measures of the shopkeeper and an official of the Delhi Administration or the respective Government. All parties, that is, the fair price shop holder, an official of the Delhi Administration and the FCI representative put their signatures in token of having satisfied themselves about the quality of foodgrain issued. This signed sample is put in the sealed sample bag along with the foodgrains. These are the standing instructions for the whole country.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या मन्त्री महोदय को पता है कि फुड कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया के माध्यम से जो नया अनाज खरीदा गया वह भारत वर्ष में किसी भी सस्ता गल्ले की दूकान पर नही बेचा गया बल्कि अमरीका से आया हुआ सड़ा अनाज ही बेचा जा रहा है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह भी पता है कि दिसम्बर और जनवरी के बीच में यही दिल्ली में खास तौर से नार्थ एवन्यु, साउथ एवन्यु, राजेन्द्र प्रसाद मार्ग में सस्ते गल्ले की दूकानों से जो अनाज बेचा गया उसमे सड़ा हुआ गल्ला था ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Some MPs brought to my notice complaints which we did refer for further inquiries. There were complaints that some sub-standard wheat was being supplied.

Even the Chairman of the FCI took a round along with the officers and some Delhi Administration officials and many of the shops samples confirmed what is being said, and samples were found to be bad and there were suspicions that the shopkeepers had already mixed up some of the materials.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो अनाज खरीदा लेवी के रूप में उस को आज तक बेचा नहीं गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपना तो करते ही हैं, दूसरों के सवाल में भी शुरू करते हैं ।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कम से कम यह तो बता दिया जाय कि जो अनाज लेवी के रूप में ऐफ०सी०आई० ने खरीदा था वह नही बेचा जा रहा है ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In order to meet the requirements of the public distribution system, we are distributing both the locally procured grain and the imported grain. It is a well-known fact.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या मंत्री जी के ध्यान मे यह बात आयी है कि देश के देहाती इलाको मे अपमिश्रित अनाज भी सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानो मे नही है जिस के चलते बिहार मे त्राहि त्राहि मची हुई है । यदि हा, तो इस दिशा में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. The question is not about Bihar.

It says, "selling of adulterated stuff by fair price shops in various parts of the country, particularly in Delhi;"

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : देश के देहाती इलाको की बात हम ने की थी बस मे बिहार की भी चर्चा की थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न दिया करें, दूसरो के प्रश्न मे क्यो घुसते हैं । यह प्रश्न तो दिल्ली के बारे मे है ।

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: "....in various parts of the country, particularly Delhi;" Various parts constitute Bihar also.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : देश की बात हम ने की थी ।

MR. SPEAKER: You have found a way to get at it!

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The only point is, though this question is about the foodgrains issued in the country, it is only concerned about adulterated foodstuffs that is issued. So, if you direct, I shall reply.

MR SPEAKER: Though the question generally refers to various parts of the country, it refers to Delhi in particular. So, I would advise the hon. Member to send a separate notice.

Now, already two lady Members are standing. They should consider themselves as hon. Members rather than as lady Members. They are all hon. Members here. There is no question of preference to any lady Member here in this House. Shrimati Roza Deshpande.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: The foodgrain supplied from the FCI is the dirtiest foodgrains that we are getting In the last two years in Bombay, there have been such supplies made, and agitations have taken place in Bombay. Then, wheat was mixed up with argot and when we made representations, the Government assured us that they would get it cleaned. Why mix it up first and then get it cleaned? Is it done in order that, in the programme of *garibi hatao* employment may be given for the workers? (*Interruptions*). We are getting good foodgrains outside Bombay. Outside Bombay, just 20 miles away, good rice and wheat are given. Why can't you see that good foodgrains are distributed by the FCI throughout?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very long question. Do not have introductories before a question.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Shrimati Deshpande was not an hon. Member of this House when this position was explained. Nobody mixed up argot deliberately. The reported wheat is mechanically harvested in other countries. Naturally that gets mixed up.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: It is poisonous, for your information.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: That is true. We are aware of this problem. We have requested the State Governments to take the necessary precautions. It was suggested that, as far as possible, wheat should be issued only after cleaning and preference should be given to the flour mills which have cleaning arrangements for cleaning this.

SHRIMATI M GODFREY The hon. Minister has admitted that the fair price shops are mixing something else with grains and adulterating it. What action is being taken against those fair price shops which are indulging in adulteration?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Normally our advice to the State Governments is that the licences of such fair price shops should be cancelled.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I had brought it to the notice of the Ministry that the fair price shops are getting foodgrains from the FCI which are adulterated, mixed up with all kind of rubbish, including Argot. The policy formulated by the Central Government was that it should be cleaned by the flour mills and then issued.

But that policy was abandoned because in that process there is a shortage. So, the FCI passed it on to the State Government and to the fair price shops, without taking the responsibility of cleaning it upon

themselves to avoid shortage. The fair prices shops and the State Governments say that they cannot meet the loss on account of cleaning. So, how are you going to meet the shortage? Are you going to take the responsibility for that, or are you going to share it with the State Governments? Otherwise, adulteration cannot be stopped.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not try to take the time of the House by asking long questions.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There have been mutual consultations with the State Governments and some arrangements have been worked out so that all necessary precautions are taken.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They are not working.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister has admitted that adulteration of food is being indulged in by the fair price shops. May I know whether the Government have gone into the question of finding out who is more responsible for this: is it the fair price shops or the source, namely the FCI? If so, what conerete steps of a punitive nature have Government taken against those officials? Because the Minister himself is on record about corruption and inefficiency of those people, what are the steps the Government of India are taking to see that the FCI functions effectively and cleanly. Otherwise, it would go on like this. What is the Minister's answer to this question?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I can assure the hon. Member that if any FCI official is found to be fault, we will not hesitate to take strong action against him, even penal action. I have already explained the procedure for issuing grains from the FCI.

MR. SPEAKER: I would request hon. Members not to be on their legs all the time, especially those who get a fair chance. Let others also get an opportunity, especially those who are back-benchers.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या आस्ट्रेलिया से ऐसा गेहूं भी आया है जिस में काले दाने हैं और जिस में जहर था और उसको नमक से धोंध कर पब्लिक को दिया जा रहा है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I will find out whether that is happening. To my knowledge, no such matter has been reported to us.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indo-Soviet Agreement for Cooperation in Agriculture

*166 SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian and the Soviet Union signed an agreement for further co-operation between the two countries in the field of agriculture;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the specific spheres of cooperation in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Government of India and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic signed a protocal on the 10th April, 1972 for scientific and technical co-operation for the year 1972 and the first half of 1973. The protocol provided for exchange of visits by U.S.S.R. Scientists/experts and Indian scientists/trainees in the fields of Oilseeds research and improvement, cotton technology, sheep breeding and research in sheep pox vaccines, soil testing, plant protection and quarantine, reclamation of saline alkaline land etc. The protocol also provided for exchange of scientific matrial, literature, seeds as well

as holding of symposia on improved varieties of wheat and rice. Most of the items of the protocol have been implemented.

Another Protocol was signed by the Minister for Planning on 29th November, 1973, under which the Soviet side has agreed to consider providing assistance in the following areas:—

(i) setting up two sheep breeding projects including supply of 3000-4000 Merino Sheep for one and 1000 Karakul breed sheep for the other;

(ii) setting up a pilot project for goat breeding including supply of 200 goats by Pollidenakaya breed;

(iii) setting up of a sugar beet cultivation project including supply of stock of seeds and equipment.

The Soviet side also agreed to the visit of an Indian Team of Experts to Soviet cotton seed and sunflower seed farms to study means to improve yield of oil from these seeds. A team of Soviet specialists is expected to arrive in Indian sometime in the middle of March, 1974, for consideration of projects for implementation of the items of the protocol.

Exorbitant prices of land charged by D.D.A.

*167 SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of his Ministry has been drawn towards the tendency of D.D.A. towards charging exorbitant prices of plots of land for building houses; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons that his Ministry is not controlling such bodies to charge only reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority is following the policy laid down by Government according to which disposal of developed land is to be made by auction, though exceptions have been laid down in respect of allotments to cooperative societies, persons in the Middle and Low Income Groups etc., to whom land is allotted at predetermined rates.

Plots allotted by D.D.A. in village Mochibagh Delhi

*168. SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether squatters who were allotted plots of 25 sq. yds by the D D A. in village Mochibagh near Gurdwara Motigagh-II, Delhi in January, 1967, and in September, 1969 were removed from there;

(b) if so, the number of such squatters who were removed from the land allotted to them there; and

(c) the purpose for which the land was evacuated by Government and whether that land has been utilised for Government purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). Four of the squatters who had been accommodated near the village provisionally in 1969, subject to verification of their claims that they belonged to the village, were removed in 1970 since proof in support of their claims was not produced. The area from which these 4 squatters were removed is earmarked for use by the original residents of the village who might be affected by the Village Redevelopment Scheme.

Agreement with Indonesia for Improvement of Agriculture

*169. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Indonesia in connection with the improvement of agriculture; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No agreement has been signed between the Governments of India and Indonesia in connection with the improvement of agriculture.

(b) Does not arise.

Grants to Jawaharlal Nehru and Aligarh Muslim Universities

*170. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the amount of grants given to Jawaharlal Nehru University and Aligarh Muslim University during 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The following grants have been given by the University Grants Commission to the two Universities during 1973-74:

Jawaharlal Nehru University—Rs. 151.39 lakhs.

Aligarh Muslim University—Rs. 300.93 lakhs.

Reorganisation of Sangeet Natak, Lalit Kala and Sahitya Akademies

*171. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to reorganise the set up and working of Sangeet Natak, Lalit Kala and Sahitya Akademies in the immediate future; and

(b) if so, outline thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Reviewing Committee set up by the Government under the chairmanship of Shri Justice G. D. Khosla has made certain recommendations regarding the reorganisation of the Akademies. The views of the Akademies have been received and these are under discussion. A statement containing the recommendations of the Committee regarding reorganisation and the comments of the Akademies is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6300/74*].

New Agricultural University at Dharwar

*172. SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4989 on the 17th December, 1973, regarding guidelines from I.C.A.R. on setting up new Agricultural Universities and state whether the proposed Agricultural University at Dharwar in Karnataka fits into those guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The revised norms which provide the broad guidelines for setting up of Agricultural Universities referred to in the reply to an Unstarred Question No. 4989 on 17th December, 1973, are still under the consideration of the University Grants Commission, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Association of Agricultural Universities. However, advance action for a joint pre-establishment survey for

the proposed Agricultural University at Dharwar has been undertaken by the University Grants Commission and Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

खाद्यान्न तथा वाणिज्यिक फसल पर प्रति क्विंटल उत्पादन लागत

*173. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों तथा सरकार द्वारा किये गये सर्वेक्षणों के अनुसार राज्यवार गेंहूं, चावल, दाल, मटर, चना, गन्ना व रूई की प्रति क्विंटल वर्तमान उत्पादन लागत क्या है और गत तीन वर्षों में अलग अलग यह लागत क्या थी ; और

(ख) किसानों पर लागत का भार कम करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) इस मंत्रालय द्वारा भारत में प्रमुख फसलों की खेती की लागत का अध्ययन करने के लिए शुरु की गई व्यापक योजना के अन्तर्गत हरियाणा और पंजाब में 1970–71 तथा 1971–72 और उत्तर प्रदेश में 1971–72 में गेंहू की उत्पादन लागत के अनुमान उपलब्ध हो गए हैं । ये अनुमान नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

फसल	राज्य	प्रति हैक्टर खेती की लागत (रु०)		प्रति हैक्टर उपज (क्विंटल)		प्रति क्विंटल उत्पादन लागत	
		1970–71	1971–72	1970–71	1971–72	1970-71	1971–1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
गेंहू	हरियाणा	1265	1266	22.74	20.98	48.10	49.53
	पंजाब	1655	1769	24.40	26.43	61.04	59.71
	उत्तर प्रदेश‡‡	—	1409	—	21.61	—	50.38

†प्रति हेक्टर कृषि की लागत को प्रति हेक्टर उपज से विभाजित करके प्रति क्विंटल उत्पादन लागत प्राप्त की गई है ।

‡‡उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये ये अनुमान राज्य में बनाए गए कृषि जलवायु सम्बन्धी 9 क्षेत्रों में से 7 के लिए उपलब्ध आंशिक आंकड़ों पर आधारित हैं जोकि पूर राज्य में गे के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र का 4/5 भाग है ।

उपर्युक्त राज्यों के इन फील्ड आंकड़ों को हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, हिसार ने हरियाणा राज्य के लिए, पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, लुधियाना ने पंजाब राज्य के लिए और उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि तथा तकनालाजी विश्वविद्यालय, पंतनगर ने उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए एकत्र किया है । मध्य प्रदेश में गेंहूं की उत्पादन लागत के ऐसे ही आकडे कृषि अर्थ अनुसंधान केन्द्र, जे०ए०के०वी० विद्यालय, जबलपुर से अभी प्राप्त हो रहे हैं ।

जहा तक चावल (धान) का सम्बन्ध है, इसका उत्पादन करने वाले अनेक राज्यों के 1971–72 और 1972–73 के लागत आंकड़े एकत्र किए गए है । जो आंकडे कृषि मंत्रालय में प्राप्त हुए है उनका या तो विश्लेषण किया जा रहा है या उनकी जाच करके संकलन किया जा रहा है ।

महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों के 1973–74 के लिए गन्ने की उत्पादन लागत के आकडे एकत्र किए जा रहे है । जहां तक कपास का सम्बन्ध है इसके आंकडे 1972–73 के दौरान पंजाब में एकत्र किए गए थे । इस समय इन्हे पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय, लुधियाना संकलित कर रहा है । इस फसल के आकडे 1973–74 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में भी एकत्र किए जा रहे है ।

जहा तक दाल, मटर और चन का प्रश्न है इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किसी भी राज्य मे इनकी उत्पादन लागत के आकडे अभी एकत्र नहीं किए गए है ।

(ख) यद्यपि किसानों पर लागत का बोझ कम करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट उपाय नही किए गए है ; किन्तु यह उल्लेखनीय है कि अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों के विकास और उसकी खेती, सिंचाई सुविधाओं के विकास आदि जैसे कृषि विकास के सामान्य उपायों से उत्पादन में वृद्धि करके लागत का भार कम करने मे सहायता मिलती है ।

Mal-practices in distribution of Fertiliser in Karnataka

*174. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the malpractices in the distribution of fertilisers by the private agencies in Karnataka have come to the notice of the Union Government; and

(b) if so, whether such agencies are being withdrawn in Karnataka in the Rabi Season of 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Government of Karnataka has reported that no malpractices in the distribution of fertilisers by private agencies have come to their notice. The State Government have also reported that they have taken up a number of steps by streamlining the procedures for distribution of fertilisers by private parties in order to minimise such malpractices

(b) Does not arise.

निर्धन व्यक्तियों को निशुल्क भोजन

†175 **श्री भीगीरथ भवर :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व खाद्य संगठन द्वारा आयोजित गोष्ठी में बोलते हुए उन्होंने निधन शक्तियो को नि:शुल्क भोजन देने का आश्वासन दिया था ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस व्यवस्था पर सरकार का कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रबंध किये जायेंगे तथा इस योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री अण्णासाहिब दी० शिन्दे): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Demand for bringing Text-books upto date

*176. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Student Federation of India in its 2nd Conference at Calcutta has demanded that text-books should not be frequently changed and they should be brought upto date incorporating latest development in science and history; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV): (a) and (b). No such demand has been received by the Government.

Postponement of 43rd Session of Indian Historical Records Commission

*177. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 43rd Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission scheduled to meet in Lucknow on 19th January, 1974 was postponed at the behest of his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The Indian Historical Records Commission at its last session (42nd Session), held in January, 1973 at Panaji (Goa) recommended (Resolution III) that the Standing Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission should study in depth the existing procedures, various categories of memberships, etc., and make suitable recommendations in order to make the working of the commission more effective. The Standing Committee met accordingly, and recommended, among other things, that the membership of the Commission should be determined afresh to keep the strength within reasonable limits and to remove certain anomalies. Government have accepted the recommendations in principle and have asked the Standing Committee to work out details. As soon as the detailed proposals are received, the Indian Historical Records Commission will be reconstituted and a meeting of the reconstituted body will be called at the earliest opportunity.

Kapurthala Plot in New Delhi

*178. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 63 on the 12th November, 1973 regarding the shifting of police/protection force from Kapurthala plot belonging to Kerala Government and

state:

(a) what action has been taken to eject the illegal occupants of the quarters in that area; and

(b) whether Government of India would consider handing over the occupied as well as as unoccupied sections to the Government of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN HE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The question of shifting of Police/ Protection Force from a portion of Kapurthala Plot is being pursued vigorously and the Delhi Administration are doing their best to locate suitable accommodation/land for shifting of the Police Force. As soon as the site is vacated, its possession will be handed over to the Government of Kerala.

C.A.B.E. on Student Unrest

*179. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education for examining the student unrest has not held any meeting so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the date on which the Committee was set up?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Committee was set up on February 22, 1973. The Education Minister of Maharashtra who is the Vice-Chairman of the Committee was requested by the Chairman to conduct the proceedings of the Committee. He has indicated that he would hold the first meeting of the Committee in the first half of April, 1974.

Conference of Educational Experts from States

*180. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether educational experts from States met in New Delhi on 28th January, 1974;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed; and

(c) whether the Conference was held under the auspices of the National Council of Educational Research and Training?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). A meeting of the State Directors of Education was held under the auspices of the National Council of Educational Research and Training in New Delhi on 28th January, 1974 to discuss ways and means of intensifying the programmes of promotion of National Integration among school children.

The major subjects discussed in this meeting were:—

(i) How the State Governments can co-operate with the Nation Integration Unit of the National Council of Educational Aesearch and Training in the organisation of Inter-State camps for students and teachers for the promotion of National Integration and in the preparation of material on the subject.

(ii) The role and value of these camps in the promotion of National objectives.

मध्य प्रदेश में संचार व्यवस्था का विकास

1602. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित:** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने यह विशिष्ट सिफारिश की थी कि मध्य प्रदेश में संचार व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के लिये राज्य को बड़े पैमाने पर सहायता दी दी जानी चाहिये;

(ख) क्या राज्य मे परिवहन व्यवस्था में विकास करने के लिये अभी तक कोई ठोस कार्यवाही नही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य में संचार व्यवस्था में सुधार करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) संविधान के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित सड़कों के लिये ही उत्तरदायी है जिनके लिये सुधार विकास कार्यक्रम उपलब्ध संसाधनों के अन्तर्गत तैयार किये जाते है राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के अलावा अन्य सभी सड़के जिनमें सामान्य सड़क संचार साधनों का सुधार भी शामिल है, राज्य के कार्य क्षेत्र में आती है। मध्य प्रदेश मे राष्ट्रीय राज्यमार्गों की कुल लम्बाई 2670 कि०मी० है । चौथी योजना में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकासार्थ 17.95 करोड़ के कुल अनुमान पहले ही स्वीकृत किये जा चुके है इस के अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार अन्तर्राज्यीय एवं आर्थिक महत्व की चुनी हुई राज्य सड़कों के लिये भी ऋण सहायता देती है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में सहायतार्थ 171.50 लाख रूपये की कुल लागत के कार्य अनुमोदन किये जा चुके हैं । इसके अलावा, चौथी योजना में केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से मध्य प्रदेश में सड़क कार्यों के लिये 130.05 लाख रुपये की राशि निर्धारित की गई है ।

Scheme to encourage Students of Colleges and Universities to undertake Tours

1603. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any schemes under which students of Colleges and Universities are encouraged to undertake tours to the places of religous historic, industrial and scientific importance; and

(b) if so, the brief outlines of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: (a) and (b): The University Grants Commission has a scheme of Visiting Studentships under which a grant upto Rs. 5,000 is made available each year to each University to enable its students to know the country by visiting other Universities. The Guidelines of the Scheme are given the attached Statement.

A programme of establishing National Integration Samities in Universities and Colleges is being implemented during the Fourth Plan. The Samities carry out a variety of programmes, which *inter alia* include inter-state and inter-regional visits and tours, organising cultural functions to other States.

Statement

1. Generally the students under the programme may visit places/universities in another State.

2. Not more than two places may be covered under the programme so that the visiting students may come in close contact with the students and teachers and the community of the host university and have intimate knowledge about the development of academic, cultural or industrial interests The two places to be visited need not be far away from each other so that the time of contact visit is spent meaningfully.

3. It is considered necessary that a teacher/teachers accompany the students and his expenses on travel etc., be met out of the U.G.C. grant under the scheme (according to the rules).

4. The programme is best organised with a cultural object than with an academic aim. The duration of the visit could be about two weeks and the visiting students should be the paid guests of students and teachers in the host institution. The visiting students could be provided with board and lodging in the Student's Hostel on payment to enable them to live with the students of the host university and to share their way of living and to know them intimately.

5. The host university should be involved in the organisation of the programme and to arrange lectures discussion and visits to places of academic cultural and other interests.

6. The sponsoring university should make arrangements pertaining to board, lodging programme etc., in consultation with the host university. The programme is expected to include visits to the neighbouring rural and industrial areas to enable the visiting students to know about their way of life, their aspirations and the culture. It would be of benefit and value if the visiting students with their teachers, before the conclusion of the visit meet the students/teachers of the host institution in a group - discussion or seminar of two days to share each other's experience arising out of the visit.

7. The selection of the students, the choice of the host university should be left to the discretion of the sponsoring and the concerned host university.

8. Visit to places like Ladakh may not be feasible due to travel difficulties and the expenditure involved.

9. At the conclusion of the visit, each sponsoring university should submit a brief report (as prepared by the teacher and the visiting students) to the U.G.C. indicating the impact of the visit on the students and their suggestions for further improvement in the implementation of the programme.

10. The maximum number of students which will participate in the scheme is limited to 50 and the Commission's contribution in any case shall not exceed Rs. 5,000 per annum.

11. The duration of the programme will be about two weeks.

12. The visiting students will be paid their class (Sleeper) railway/bus fare for travel from place of their study to the place of visit and back. Incidental charges at the rate of Rs. 10 each way and daily allowance of Rs. 10 per day will be paid to the students. The students should avail of the railway concession for the purpose.

13. The University may also include proposals from affiliated colleges alongwith its own for availing of the scheme of visiting studentships.

Selection Grade Teachers for Delhi Schools

1604. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 81 on the 12th November, 1973 regarding List of Selection Grade Teachers for Delhi Schools and state:

(a) the reasons why the lists of T. G. Teachers (both male and female)

working in Government schools eligible for selection grade have not been finalised as yet and circulated to all the concerned, and

(b) how much more time it is likely to take for Government to finalise the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Lists of teachers of Administration Cadre have been finalised and circulated. As regards the teachers working in Government Middle Schools, taken over from the Municipal Corporation, Delhi, the final seniority lists have not so far been furnished by the Corporation. However, in the latter case also, a tentative seniority list has been drawn and circulated. This is likely to be finalised in about 3 months time.

Transfer of three Central Schemes to States

1605. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI BUTA SINGH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have decided to transfer three schemes for providing housing sites to landless workers in the rural areas, environmental improvement and slum clearance in the urban areas and rural drinking water supply projects from the Central Sector to States Sector;

(b) if so, the date of the decision; and

(c) whether adequate funds would be provided to the various States for execution of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a): Yes. These 3 schemes were introduced during the 4th plan period under special welfare programmes and were totally financed by Central assistance. In the Fifth Five Year Plan these three schemes are being brought under the National Programme of Minimum Needs, which in turn, forms an integral part of the Fifth Plan outlay for the States concerned.

(b) In the early part of the year 1973.

(c) The outlays approved as per draft Fifth Plan document under the three schemes are as follows:—

(i) House-sites for landless rural workers Rs. 108.16 Crores

(ii) Environmental Improvemens of slums Rs. 105.47 Crores

(iii) Rural Water Supply Rs. 573.00 Crores

Trickle Irrigation for Hilly and Sandy Areas

1606. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Arid Zone Research Institute has come to the conclusion that the Trickle Irrigation is more suited to high value, widely-spaced vegetables and plantation crops in the sandy arid plains; and

(b) if so, whether the schemes for trickle irrigation will be prepared and examined for rainless hilly areas and sandy areas of the country in the 5th Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur has conducted experiments on the method of trickle irrigation (drip irrigation). The experimental results obtained there, have shown higher water use efficiency of this method for raising high value, widely spaced vegetable crops in sandy soils under arid zone conditions.

(b) The 5th plan proposals of all India Coordinated research projects on water management include the trickle method of irrigation for further study in their technical programme at different research centres located all over the country. A pilot project for large scale evaluation of trickle method of irrigation in the sandy tracts of Rajasthan is under consideration of the Government for obtaining its economics before recommending the practice for extension use.

Review of List of Primary Teachers eligible for Selection Grade

1607. SHRI YOGESH CHANDRA MURMU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2005 on 26th November 1973 regarding Review of List of Primary Teachers eligible for Selection Grade and state:

(a) whether the Education Department, Municipal Corporation of Delhi which was stated to have been reviewing the lists of male and female Assistant Teachers for grant of Selection Grade from 6th September 1971 to 4th September, 1973 have since released the lists giving the benefit of Selection Grade to all the eligible Assistant Teachers;

(b) if so, the number of Assistant Teachers both male and female separately who have been benefited as on September, 1972 and September, 1973; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely time by which the Education Department expect to release these lists?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The Information is being collected from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

महाराष्ट्र में गेहूं के दूषित बीजों का विक्रय

1608. श्री चन्द्रभान मनो तिवारी: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य मे गेहूं का दूषित बीज काले बाजार में बिक रहा है ;

(ख) क्या खाद्य निगम ने यह आरोप लगाया है कि इसके लिये राज्य सरकार उत्तरदायी है ; और

(ग) केन्द्र सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग) :

जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

59 Special Buses from Trinagar to Central Secretariat

1609. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations from Trinagar Welfare Association, (Regd.), Delhi-35, have been received by Delhi Transport Corporation

authorities for providing 59 Special Secretariat *via* Patel Nagar (Shanker Road); and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A representation was received in March, 1973 from Trinagar Welfare Association (Regd.), Delhi, by the Delhi Transport Corporation for provision of special trips on route No. 59 from Trinagar to Central Secretariat *via* Patel Nagar and Shanker Road. A similar demand was also made by the Central Government Employees Welfare Association, Trinagar. A meeting was held with representatives of the residents of the above colony, when the DTC officers informed them, that, since services on route No. 59 were already operating between Trinagar and Central Secretariat, it was not considered feasible or necessary to operate any services *via* Patel Nagar and Shanker Road. No further request in this connection has been received thereafter.

Bus Route No. 47 between Central Secretariat and Tilak Nagar, New Delhi

1610 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the last bus on route No. 47 which plies between Central Secretariat and Tilak Nagar, New Delhi leaves the Central Secretariat at 19.45 hours;

(b) whether Governmtnt are aware that during Parliament Session a large number of employees working in the Secretariat and in Central Secretariat who have to sit late in connection with Parliamentary work, experience great difficulties after 19.45 hours due to the non-availability of bus No. 47; and

(c) if so, whether in view of the hardship experienced by the employees, Government propose to extend time of the bus service on the above route upto 22.00 hrs.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The last trip on route No. 47 from Central Secretariat to Tilk Nagar has been provided at 19.40 hours.

(b) and (c). Services on route No 47 are operated only to meet the peak hour traffic. There is not much traffic available at Central Secretariat after 19.40 hours. However, for the convenience of the employees, who have to work late in their offices, services have been provided on 6-A Express route from Central Secretariat to Subhash Nagar till 21.00 hours. Further, the services on route No. 6 between Lodi Colony and Tilk Nakar are being operated *via* Central Secretariat throughout the operational hours. These arrangements are considered to be adequate to meet the requirements of the persons employed in the Offices in the Central Secretariat/Parliament House complex, who have to work till late hours.

Advice by National Building Organisation for Low Cost Houses

1611. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services/advice offered by National Building Organisation for construction of low cost houses, assistance in manning a house, etc. is so meagre and perfunctory that it does not really help a prospective house builder;

(b) how many house builders in Delhi have taken the assistance of the National Building Organisation during the last two years for their house construction;

(c) whether the House plans are too obsolete and are not meant for small plot holders; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to revamp the organisation and make its services really useful to small house owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No Sir.

(b) During the last two years nearly 3,500 house builders have taken assistance/guidance from the National Buildings Organisation.

(c) No Sir. Eighty-one design of houses for small plots of sizes 125, 168, 250 and 335 sq. mt. have been prepared. These designs incorporate the latest knowledge to make the house most durable and comfortable.

(d) Does not arise.

Cost of Construction according to formula

1612. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what would be the cost of construction per square foot if National Building Organization advice and formula are followed by a private builder and how it will compare with the rates at which Government assigns contracts to private contractors and the market rates for construction;

(b) whether at the N.B.O. office in New Delhi, no technically qualified person guides a prospective house builder and the job has been assigned to receptionists only who are non-technical persons; and

(c) whether the N.B.O. propose to sell consultancy, plants and material to house builders and if so, when this will be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Cost of construction of buildings constructed with conventional specifications works out to Rs. 253/- per square metre (Rates based on 1972 C.P.W.D. Delhi Schedule of Rates plus 11 per cent). If new techniques like precast Roofing/Flooring units, flyash, secondary species of timber, as promoted by National Buildings Organisation, are adopted in construction, a saving upto 15 per cent in the cost can be expected, that is to say, the plinth area rate works out to Rs. 214/- per square metre.

Central Public Works Department does not normally assign work to contractors on plinth area rate basis. Contracts are given on the basis of detailed estimates and quantities of various items required to be executed, after call of tenders. The ultimate cost, therefore, will depend on several variable factors, the most important of which are the designs, the specifications adopted, the prevailing market rates for material and labour and the accepted tender rates.

The market rates of construction vary according to the type of building, specifications adopted, location etc., However, it may be stated that approximate plinth area rate varies from Rs. 395 to Rs. 480 per square metre.

(b) No. A special counter has been set up in the Display Centre of the N.B.O.to guide the perspective house builders in matters of building construction, etc. The counter is manned by a technically qualified person. Information of routine technical nature is made available at this counter. However, visitors and house builders who have special technical problems regarding design, construction, maintenance of building etc., are referred to the senior officers of the Organisation.

(c) At present there is no proposal to sell consultancy and material to

house builders. However, the N.B.O. is making available copies of suggestive type designs of houses suitable for plot sizes 150, 200, 300, 400 and 500 square yards at a nominal price of Re. 1/- to the house builders and others interested.

Production of Soyabean

1613. SARDAR MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the Fourth Five Year Plan period the plans to develop soyabean cultivation on an all-India level did not make much of headway due to various constraints' at different levels;

(b) if so, whether it gave a severe set-back to Union Government's protein feeding programmes; and

(c) steps being taken to increase the production of this commodity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) to (c). The commercial cultivation of soyabean has been taken up in the country only from the year 1971-72 under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The rate of growth in acreage under soyabean has, however, not kept pace with the targets due to certain constraints. One of the constraints has been the lack of adequate processing facilities for soyabean in the country. The programmes for the development of protein-rich foods initiated by the Food and Nutrition Board of the Government of India have so far been mostly based on the use of edible groundnut flour. To remove this constraint to some extent, a Soyabean Processing Plant of about 100 tonnes capacity per day is being set up at Faridabad by the Food Corporation of India. Another project for setting up a pilot Soyabean Products Development Research plant for development various soyabean products for human consumption and industrial uses is also being implemented by the G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar.

Simultaneously, to increase the production of soyabean, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Soyabean development is proposed to be continued in the Fifth Five Year Plan on an expanded basis. The production of quality seed will be given top priority under this programme so as to make available adequate quantities of good quality seed to the cultivators.

तेल संकट का कृषि योजनाओं पर प्रभाव

1614. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तेल संकट का देश की कृषि योजनाओं पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे): "हाई स्पीड डीजल आयल" का प्रयोग ट्रैक्टरों, हारवेस्टिंग कम्बाइनों और पावर टिलरों में होता है। 'हाई स्पीड' और 'लो स्पीड डीजल आयल' का प्रयोग डीजल पम्प चलाने के लिए खासतौर पर उन क्षेत्रों में भी किया जाता है जहां कि बिजली की लाइन उपलब्ध नहीं होती है अथवा जहां किसानों को बिजली की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित नहीं होती हैं। रासायनिक उर्वरकों के उत्पादन के लिए पैट्रोलियम उत्पाद भी कच्चे माल के तौर पर प्रयोग में लाए जाते हैं। परिवहन सम्बंधी कठिनाइयों को छोड़कर कृषि मशीनरी और उठाऊ सिंचाई के लिए 'हाई स्पीड' और 'लो स्पीड डीजल आयल' की सप्लाई पर प्रतिकूल असर नहीं पड़ा है। देशी उर्वरक कारखानों के लिए पेट्रोलियम पर आधारित कच्चे माल की सप्लाई जारी रखी गई है। तथापि कई

ऐसे देशों में पैट्रोलियम की कम सप्लाई होने से जिनसे भारत में रासायनिक उर्वरकों का आयात किया जा रहा है, देश में रासायनिक उर्वरकों की उपलब्धि पर असर पड़ा है और इसके फलस्वरूप कृषि उत्पादन पर भी प्रभाव पड़ा है ।

तमिलनाडु द्वारा गेहूं और मोटे अनाज की मांग और उस की सप्लाई की गई मात्रा

1615. **श्री दुरम चन्द कठपाल** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तमिल नाडु सरकार ने गत पांच मास में केन्द्र सरकार से कितने गेहूं और मोटे अनाज की मांग की थी;

(ख) केन्द्र ने उपरोक्त अवधि में तमिलनाडु को कितना अनाज सप्लाई किया; और

(ग) उपेक्षित मात्रा में अनाज सप्लाई न किए जाने के क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख): एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय भंडार में स्टाक की उपलब्धता, कमी वाले सभी राज्यों की जरूरतों, बाजार में उपलब्धता, मूल्य स्थिति तथा अन्य संगत तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखकर केन्द्रीय भंडार से खाद्यान्नों के आवंटन किए जाते हैं ।

विवरण

तमिलनाडु द्वारा गेहूं और मोटे अनाज की मांगी गई तथा उन्हें सप्लाई की गई मात्रा

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

माह	मांग		सप्लाई	
	गेहूं	मोटे अनाज	गेहूं	मोटे अनाज
अक्तूबर, 1973	25.0	..	10.3	..
नवम्बर, 1973	25.0	..	11.1	..
दिसम्बर, 1973	20.0	..	11.3	..
जनवरी, 1974	20.0	..	10.3	..
फरवरी, 1974	20.0	..	9.0	..

गत पांच मास में दिल्ली को सप्लाई किये गये चावल की मात्रा

1616. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार ने गत 5 मास में दिल्ली को कितना चावल दिया और उनकी मांग कितनी थी, और

(ख) उसको चावल का पूरा कोटा न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन, केन्द्रीय भंडार से प्रति मास 4,000 मी० टन चावल की मांग करता रहा है। केन्द्रीय भंडार में चावल की कुल उपलब्धता और केरल, पश्चिमी बंगाल, आदि जैसे कमी वाले राज्यों, जोकि मुख्य रूप से चावल खाने वाले राज्य है, की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखकर और इस बात पर भी विचार करके दिल्ली उत्तरी चावल क्षेत्र में है जिसमें पंजाब और हरियाणा के अधिशेष राज्य भी शामिल हैं, सितम्बर, 1973 से जनवरी, 1974 तक की अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली को कुल 8 हजार मी० टन से अधिक चावल की मात्रा सप्लाई की गई थी।

परिवहन और राज मार्गों के विकास के लिए हरियाणा सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता

1617. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या गोवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में सरकार ने हरियाणा सरकार को परिवहन और राजमार्गों के विकास के लिये कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है ;

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने इस अवधि में उक्त कार्यों के लिये कितनी आर्थिक सहायता की मांग की थी; और

(ग) 1974–75 के वित्तीय वर्ष में उक्त कार्यों हेतु राज्य सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी ?

गोवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार सड़क परिवहन विकास के लिये राज्य सरकारों को कोई अनुदान एवं अन्य वित्तीय सहायता नहीं देती। राजमार्ग के क्षेत्र में, भारत सरकार मुख्यत: राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से संबंधित हैं, जो केन्द्रीय विषय है। अत : उनके विकास एवं अनुरक्षण का सम्पूर्ण व्यय भारत सरकार ही वहन करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एवं आर्थिक महत्व की चुनी हुई राज्य सड़कों पुलों के लिये केन्द्रीय वित्तीय ऋण सहायता भी दी जाती है। निम्नलिखित तालिका में विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत हरियाणा सरकार से प्राप्त अन्तिम मांगों तथा उन मार्गों के लिये किये गये आबंटनों के बारे में स्थिति दर्शाई

गई है :—

1971–1972		1972–73	
राज्य सरकार द्वारा बताई गई अन्तिम मांगे	बताई गई आवंटित धनराशि	राज्य सरकार द्वारा बताई गई अन्तिम योग	आवंटित धन राशि
	(रुपये लाखों में)		
1. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास एवं अनुरक्षण	170.78	140.78	255.37	255.37
2. विशेष सड़के	2.50	2.50	1.95	1.95
3. केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	9.17	9.17	20.44	20.44
4. अन्तर्राज्यीय अथवा आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के विकास के लिये ऋण सहायता	..	..	5.00	1.00

(ग) 1974–75 के आवंटनों का निर्णय उस वर्ष के बजट अनुमान संसद द्वारा स्वीकृत किये जाने के बाद ही किया जायेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश को सप्लाई की गई चीनी

1618. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विगत पांच महीनों में मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी चीनी दी है;

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने उपरोक्त अवधि में कितनी चीनी की मांग की थी; और

(ग) उनको चीनी का पूरा कोटा सप्लाई न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) पिछले पांच महीनों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश को लेवी चीनी की निम्नलिखित मात्राएं आवंटित की गई थी :—

अक्तूबर, 1973	13124 मी० टन
नवम्बर 1973	11874 मी० टन
दिसम्बर, 1973	11874 मी० टन
जनवरी, 1974	12514 मी० टन
फरवरी 1974	12514 मी० टन

(ख) और (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान मासिक कोटे में वृद्धि करने के लिए कोई भी पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। फिर भी, विभिन्न राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों, जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश भी शामिल है, के लिए लेवी चीनी के मूल मासिक कोटे की युक्तियुक्त आधार पर निर्धारित किया

गया है जिनमें 1971 की जनगणना में अंकित जनसंख्या संबंधी आंकड़े और खपत के पहले के तरीकों को ध्यान में रखा गया है। तथापि प्रत्येक माह के लिए लेवी चीनी की कुल निर्मुक्ति के अनुपात में वास्तविक मासिक आवंटन में क्षीमान्त समायोजन किया जाता है।

मध्य प्रदेश में वर्षा के कारण फसलों को क्षति

1619. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972–73 मे भारी वर्षा के कारण फसलो को कितनी क्षति पहुची ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि मे मध्य प्रदेश के किसानो के कल्याण के लिए कितनी सहायता दी गई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). भारी वर्षा के कारण फसलों को हुई क्षति के लिए 1972–73 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भारत सरकार से कोई वित्तीय सहायता नही मागी थी और न ही बाढ़ से राहत के लिए इस अवधि के दौरान उसे कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता ही दी गई थी।

चावल के लिए निर्बोध जोन

1620. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित**: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार चावल के लिये तत्काल एक निर्बोध जोन बनाने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : जी नही।

मध्य प्रदेश में आर० एस० 09 ट्रैक्टर को दोषपूर्ण घोषित किया जाना

1621. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश कृषि उद्योग निगम ने कितने आर० एस० 09 ट्रैक्टरों को दोष-पूर्ण बताया है और उनमें किस प्रकार की खराबी थी ; और

(ख) उक्त खराबियों से उत्पन्न स्थिति को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई अथवा की जानी है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश कृषि उद्योग निगम ने न तो आर० एस० 09 ट्रैक्टरों की खरीद की थी और न उन्हें बेचा ही था।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश से 1971–72 और 1972–73 के दौरान ट्रैक्टरों के लिए आवेदन पत्र

1622. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के ऐसे कितने आवेदन-कर्त्ता हैं जिन्होंने 1971–72 और 1972–73 में ट्रैक्टरों के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये परन्तु उन्हें ट्रैक्टर प्राप्त नही हो सके ; और

(ख) कुल आवेदनपत्रों की संख्या कितनी थी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). आयातित ट्रैक्टरों के लिए आवेदन पत्र राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगमों में दर्ज किए जाते हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश से जिन आवेदनकर्त्ताओं ने ट्रैक्टरों के लिए आवेदनपत्र दिए, परन्तु जिन्हें ट्रैक्टर प्राप्त नहीं हो सके, उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	आवेदनकर्त्ताओं की कुल संख्या	जिन आवेदनकर्त्ताओं को ट्रैक्टर प्राप्त नहीं हो सके, उनकी संख्या
1971—72	907	90
1972—73	301	68

देशी ट्रैक्टरों के संबंध में आवश्यक सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि ऐसे ट्रैक्टरों के लिए आवेदन पत्र विभिन्न देशी ट्रैक्टर निर्माताओं के विक्रेताओं के पास दर्ज कराए जाते हैं, जो उनकी सप्लाई करते हैं।

Financial Assistance given by Reserve Bank to Cooperative Bank of Tripura

1623. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by the Reserve Bank of India during 1972-73 to Cooperative Bank of Tripura;

(b) whether this amount was utilised by the Cooperative Bank of Tripura; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Reserve Bank of India sanctioned a short-term credit limit of Rs. 75 lakhs to the Bank during 1972-73 for seasonal agricultural operations. Reserve Bank of India also sanctioned Rs. 14 lakhs as medium-term conversion loan.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Impact of Prohibition on Revenue from Excise Duty

1624. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given to each State during 1973-74 as a compensation for the loss in excise revenue incurred by it as a result of introduction or extension of prohibition;

(b) whether the policy of the Central Government to continue such grants is proposed to be continued; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The following amounts have been sanctioned during 1973-74 to the three States which availed of our compensation scheme.

	Rs.
(i) Haryana . . .	14,00,000
(ii) Rajasthan . . .	12,90,000
(iii) Uttar Pradesh . .	17,32,000

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Decision regarding sharing of cost of Indian Council of Agricultural Research projects between Council and States

1625. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to divide the cost of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research projects between the Council and the States; and

(b) if so, the board features of the proposal and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presently I.C.A.R. is financing research under the All India Coordinated Projects on 100 per cent basis. However, in the Fifth Plan it is proposed to share the cost of these projects between the I.C.A.R. and States. Under the new procedure the I.C.A.R. will contribute 75 per cent of the expenditure and the State concerned will meet 25 per cent of it.

This policy was adopted with a view to fully involve the States in the field of agricultural research and education.

Low cost School buildings in Delhi

1627. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to construct school buildings in Delhi at low cost on the basis of research conducted by the Central Building Research Institutes Roorkee (U.P.); and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration has under consideration a proposal to construct School buildings in Delhi at low cost and in this connection, the Central Building Research Institute Roorkee (U.P.) has been requested to supply designs and prototypes of the low cost Middle/Higher Secondary School Buildings evolved by them.

Increase in Cost of Hooghly Bridge

1628. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost for building the second Hooghly bridge will increase due to delay in the start of the project;

(b) if so, what steps the Government of India is going to adopt to expedite its start; and

(c) whether if the project is not finalised by March 1974, it will be delayed by another year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Second Hooghly Bridge Project is essentially a State Project and the Government of West Bengal are primarily concerned with all matters relating to its construction etc. They have advised that contracts have already been awarded by them to M/s. E.P.I. Ltd., for the approaches on the Howrah and Calcutta sides and to M/s. Bhagirathi Bridge Construction Co., for the bridge proper. Offer for foreign consultancy for Hooghly River Bridge Commissioner for a second check on bridge design and construction is now under finalisation. Government of India is giving all possible assistance to the

State Government for expediting the project.

(c) No, Sir.

Vacation of Premises occupied by Khadi Bhawan in Connaught Place, New Delhi

1629. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any communication from a member of Lok Sabha about the proposed vacating of its premises in the Connaught Place by the Khadi Bhawan;

(b) if so, the content thereof;

(c) whether this is being done to make room for Maruti Car showroom; and

(d) if not, the reasons for returning the spacious Khadi Bhawan premises situate in a busy commercial centre to the landlord?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A member of Lok Sabha forwarded a representation from the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan Workers' Union requesting for reconsideration of the matter relating to the vacation of the premises occupied by Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan. Subsequently, a memorial signed by a number of Members of both the Houses of Parliament, recommending the retention of the premises by the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan was also received. Government have since decided not to de-requisition the said premises.

(c) and (d). In view of the reply to parts (a) and (b) above (c) and (d) do not arise.

सहकारी चीनी, चावल और तेल मिल

1630. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में इस समय कितने सहकारी चीनी, चावल व तेल की मिलें हैं ;

(ख) ये कहां-कहां स्थित हैं; और

(ग) प्रत्येक की उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है, उनमें गत दो वर्षों में कितना उत्पादन हुआ और प्रत्येक में कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) देश में गठित तथा संस्थापित की गई सहकारी चीनी, चावल तथा तेल मिलों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

एकक	गठित	संस्थापित
चीनी मिलें .	140	89
चावल मिलें .	745	699
तेल मिलें .	186	147
	1071	935

(ख) और (ग). उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है, [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या LT 6301/74]

प्रधान मंत्री के बंगले पर व्यय

1631. **श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :**

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अगस्त, 1973 में चालू किये गये मितव्ययिता अभियान के प्रारम्भ से प्रधान मंत्री के बंगले पर प्रति मास कितना धन व्यय हुआ और उसकी तुलना मे पिछले वर्ष इन्हीं महीनों में कितना धन व्यय हुआ था ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : प्रधान मंत्री निवास अर्थात् 1, सफदरजंग रोड तथा 1, अकबर रोड़ के अनुरक्षण पर किये गये व्यय, जिसमें कार्यालय स्थान भी शामिल है का विवरण पत्र संलग्न है।

विवरण

मास	1972	1973
	रु०	रु०
अगस्त	16,246	17,253
सितम्बर	13,390	11,110
अक्तूबर	15,278	12,392
नवम्बर	15,854	14,590
दिसम्बर	20,563	14,656
	81,331	70,001

Assessment of Food Situation in West Bengal by Prime Minister's Emissary

1632. **DR. RANEN SEN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri H. C. Sarin, made an assessment of the food situation in West Bengal during the last week of January, 1974 as the Prime Minister's emissary;

(b) whether he has submitted any report;

(c) if so, the main features; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). No emissary was sent from the Prime Minister.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Wheat Scandal of West Bengal

1633. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of West Bengal had been persistently demanding from the Central Government to set up a C.B.I. enquiry into the wheat-scandal of West Bengal;

(b) the reasons for rejecting such a demand when all newspapers, specially one of them on 15th January, 1974 reported that more office bearers of the four associations connected with this particular business and many big officials and public figures are involved in that case; and

(c) whether such an enquiry by the Centre would help pacify the mounting grievances of the people against Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

पांचवीं योजना में मद्य निषेध

1634. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवीं योजना के अन्तर्गत मद्य-निषेध रोकने का कोई कार्यक्रम रखा गया है और यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है; और

(ख) क्या इसे रोकने के लिये स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को धन की सहायता देकर प्रोत्साहन देने को कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और यदि हां, तो उन संगठनों को कितनी राशि उपलब्ध कराई जायगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार मद्य निषेध की नीति का समर्थन करती रहेगी । इस विषय पर सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के समान नीति तैयार करने के लिए प्रयत्न किया जाता रहेगा । मद्य निषेध का धीरे धीरे (पुन.) लागू करने का उद्देश्य रखा जाएगा ?

इस बात को मानते हुए कि इस संबंध में केवल शैक्षिक प्रचार का गहरा प्रभाव हो सकता है पांचवीं योजना में इस प्रयोजन के लिए 20 लाख रुपय की व्यवस्था की गई है । इस प्रयत्न में स्वयंसेवी संगठनों की सहायता ली जाएगी ।

अपंग व्यक्ति

1635. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** :—क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1972–73 में अपंग व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या थी और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय सेवा संस्थान को अनुदान अथवा अनुसंधान और रोजगार के लिए कुल कितनी राशि का प्रावधान किया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : विश्वसनीय आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं है । तो भी विभिन्न वर्गों के विकलांग व्यक्तियों के अनुमानित आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं?।

नेत्रहीन व्यक्ति	40से 50 लाख
बधिर व्यक्ति	15 से 20 लाख
अपांग व्यक्ति	40 से 50 लाख
मानसि रूप से अविकसित बच्चे	20 लाख

समाज कल्याण विभाग को किसी राष्ट्रीय सेवा संस्थान का पता नहीं है ।

Micro-Filming of records in India Office Library by Pakistan

1636. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan Government has made arrangements for the micro-filming of important material and

relevant records from the India Office Library in London; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Indian Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a). During the last few months representatives of Pakistan Government are understood to have been obtaining micro-films of records from India Office Library, relating primarily to the area which is now included in Pakistan.

(b) All the records which have been made available to the public by the India Office Library can also be photographed on request by bonafide historians or enquirers on a payment basis. The U.K. Government have, however, made it clear that photographing of records by Pakistan Government representatives or anyone else is without prejudice to any claim regarding ownership of India Office Library. Since the micro-filming of records of public libraries is a normal library practice, Government of India has no objection. From time to time India has also obtained micro-film copies of records at the India Office Library.

पैट्रोल की कमी का भारतीय नौवहन पर प्रभाव

1637. श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :

श्री पी० ए० सामीनाथन :

क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेट्रोल की कमी का भारतीय नौवहन पर बहुत अधिक प्रभाव पड़ने की आशंका है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत पेट्रोल की खपत में कटौती करके इस संकट का सामना करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग). जहाजों में इंधन तेल डीजल तेल इत्यादि का प्रयोग होता है । न कि पैट्रोल का बंकरों की अनुपलब्धता की अनिश्चितता और बंकर की कीमतों में भारी वृद्धि के कारण शिपिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया और अन्य शिपिंग कंपनियों ने अपने जहाजों के कार्यक्रमों को इस तरह बनाया है कि ये बंकरों की खपत में कमी की जा सके । स्थिति की भारतीय नौवहन कंपनियां निरन्तर समीक्षा कर रही है ।

Report of Tariff Commission on Cost Structure of Sugar Industry

1638. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the final Report of cost structure of the Sugar Industry and fair price payable for sugar submitted by the Tariff Commission on 21st September, 1973; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P: MAURYA): (a) and (b). A copy of the Government Resolution No. 15-9/73-SPY., dated the 22nd February '74 containing the decisions taken on the Tariff Commission's Final Report received in September, 1973, has already been laid on the Table of the Sabha on the 25th Feburary, 1974.

Import of Milk Powder

1639. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the shortage of Milk Powder, Central Government have allowed some States to import it; and

(b) if so, the names of such States, quantity so far received and the details regarding the agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss by Bihar State Co-operative Marketing Union in Fertiliser Trade

1640. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Bihar State Co-operative Marketing Union has incurred a loss of Rs. 40 lakhs in the last three years on account of trading in imported fertilisers released to it from the Central Pool; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Setting up of Sugar Mills by Monopoly Houses

1641. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given or propose to give permission to Mnonpoly Houses Big Industrialists for setting up of new sugar manufacturing units or expansion of the existing capacities;

(b) if so, the names of such Industrial units together with the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the permission was given after getting each case cleared by the MRTP Commission and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). Except for the conversion of the Letters of intent previously issued into licences, no fresh licences have been issued so far to monopoly houses/big industrialists either for setting up new sugar factories or for expansion of existing ones subsequent to the report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee of 1969. Four applications for expansion of existing capacity are under consideration on merits of each case in accordance with the procedure laid down for the purpose, including consultation with the M.R.T.P. Commission.

Export of Rice, Sugar and other Commodities

1642. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Governmental inaction is causing loss of opportunities now available for expanding exports of sugar, rice and other commodities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to correct this deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The Government are fully seized

of the necessity for increasing exports of sugar, basmati rice and other commodities and are taking all possible steps in this regards.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पोषाहार बांटने का कार्यक्रम

1643. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान वर्षवार कितनी बालवाड़ियों ने पोषाहार बांटने का कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया ; और

(ख) उससे प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने बच्चे लाभान्वित हुए तथा चौथी योजना में राज्यवार इस पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण पत्र जिसमें अपेक्षित जानकारी दी गई है, सभा पटल पर रखा है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल टी/6302/74]

पंचवर्षीय योजना में ग्रामीण आवास के लिये 25 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था

1644. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ग्रामीण आवास के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त राशि को बाद में घटा दिया गया था और यदि हां, तो कितना ; और

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य से ग्रामीण आवास पर अलग-अलग कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता): (क) और (ख). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्य क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में आवास तथा नगर विकास पर कुल परिव्यय का उल्लेख है । ग्रामीण आवास आदि के लिए पृथक रूप से परिव्यय का हिसाब राज्य सरकारों ने स्वयं लगाना है । विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्य क्षेत्र की सभी आवास योजनाओं के लिए अनुमोदित 124.5 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय में से, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम के लिए 5.68 करोड़ रुपये का नियतन किया गया था । इसके अतिरिक्त, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तिम 2 वर्षों में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों के लिये आवास स्थल देने की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के लिये राज्य योजना की अधिकतम सीमा के पृथक 10 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का भी प्रवधान किया गया था । मितव्ययता के कारण इसे घटा कर 8.5 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के आधार पर अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण पत्र लोक सभा के सभा पटल पर रखा है ।

विवरण

I. ग्रामीण परियोजना स्कीम पर चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राज्यवार व्यय :

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	व्यय की राशि (लाख रुपयों में)
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	15.23
2	असम	3.71
3	बिहार	23.65
4	गुजरात	25.00
5	हरियाणा	10.72
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3.00 खर्च किया जाने वाला है।
7	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	2.00
8	केरल	109.29
9	कर्नाटक	72.38
10	मध्य प्रदेश	23.71
11	महाराष्ट्र	154.70
12	मणिपुर	—
13	मेघालय	—
14	नागालैण्ड	—
15	उड़ीसा	38.18
16	पंजाब	79.20
17	राजस्थान	—
18	तमिलनाडु	135.60
19	त्रिपुरा	2.93
20	उत्तर प्रदेश	—
21	पश्चिम बंगाल	7.47
	कुल	706.77

1	2	3
संघ	राज्य क्षेत्र	
I	अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	—
2	अरुणांचल प्रदेश	—
3	चण्डीगढ़	—
4	दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	—
5	दिल्ली	39.59
6	गोआ, दमण तथा दीव	9.91
7	लक्षद्वीप	0.07
8	मिजोरम	—
9	पाण्डेचेरी	4.89
	कुल	54.46
	कुल योग	761.23

II. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों के लिए आवास-स्थल देने की योजना के अधीन चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना अक्तूबर 1974 तक मंजूर / युक्त की गई अनुदान की राशि :

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	अनुदान की राशि (लाख रुपयों में)	
		स्वीकृत	युक्त
1	2	2	4
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	90.37	22.59
2	बिहार	45.82	11.45
3	गुजरात	306.58	76.65
4	हरियाणा	0.08	0.06

1	2	3	4
5	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.64	0.32
6	कर्नाटक	239.38	59.84
7	केरल	677.76	358.44
8	मध्य प्रदेश	199.63	49.91
9	महाराष्ट्र	164.56	41.14
10	उड़ीसा	8.40	2.10
11	पंजाब	31.68	7.92
12	राजस्थान	11.24	2.81
13	तमिल नाडु	75.51	37.76
14	उत्तर प्रदेश	30.85	7.71
15	पश्चिम बंगाल	19.39	4.85
	कुल	1,901.89	683.55

टिप्पणी :—प्रत्येक राज्य के वास्तविक व्यय का पता नहीं है ।

Construction of Inter-State Roads in West Bengal

1645. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government have forwarded a scheme for construction of Inter-State Roads in West Bengal and the adjoining areas of Bihar, Orissa and Assam; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). In response to a letter inviting proposals from all State Governments etc. for consideration during the Fifth Five Year Plan for assistance under the Central Aid Programme of State Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance, the Government of West Bengal have forwarded proposals for construction of Inter-State roads linking with adjoining areas of Bihar, Orissa and Sikkim. A statement showing these proposals is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Road	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	States to be linked
1	2	3	4
1	Kharagpur—Balasore (58 KG.)	145	West Bengal and Orissa.
2	Kalimpong—Bagrakote (80 Km.)	300	West Bengal and Sikkim.
3	Barabhum—Bandoan (12 Km.)	30	West Bengal and Bihar.
4	Tulsihata—Chahsalam Kathihar (6 Km.)	15	West Bengal and Bihar
5	Joypur—Karkara—Bokaro (22 Km.)	55	West Bengal and Bihar.
6	Raghunathpur (Layra) to Chelliana with Bridge over Damodar Gwai and Hurai Bridge (250 M.)	64	West Bengal and Bihar.

Transport Bottlenecks of Essential Materials for Tripura examined by C.I.W.T.C.

1646. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited examined the transport bottlenecks of essential materials for the need of Government of Tripura; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Corporation so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The matter is under examination in consultation with the concerned authorities and it is proposed to start the river service between Calcutta and Cachar in May, 1974 during the high water season.

Present rise in price in Vanaspati

1647. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether price of Vanaspati has been raised recently;

(b(if so, by how much;

(c) whether vanaspati shortage will continue in the country; and

(d) whether any decision has been taken regarding issuing of licences and quota to stockists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir—on the 1st February 1974.

(b) By 54 to 60 paise per kg. in the different zones.

(c) This would depend on the level of production of vanaspati in the coming months—which, in turn, would be influenced by the availability of indigenous and imported raw oils at reasonable prices.

(d) There is no proposal for centralised distribution of vanaspati under Government's consideration.

Agricultural Targets of Fifth Plan

1648. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifth Plan Agricultural targets are realistic; and

(b) if so, the target fixed for different crop year-wise and whether targets in different foodstuffs would be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Fifth Plan targets of different crops are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Year-wise targets are not fixed in the beginning of a Five Year Plan. Crop-wise targets are fixed annually after reviewing the position of various factors which influence crops production. The achievement of the targets will depend on the success of a multipronged effort planned to be made in the Fifth Plan to realize the requisite growth in crop yields. With the achievement of targets for various deveplopment programmes, input supplies infrastructural improvements and normal weather conditions envisaged, the targets set for the various food crops are expected to be achieved.

Statement

Fifth Plan targets of Crop Production

	Crops	Units	Peak targetted production in terminal year of V Plan (1978-79)
1.	Rice	Million tonnes	54·00
2.	Wheat	,, ,,	38·00
3.	Maize	,, ,,	8·00
4.	Jowar	,, ,,	11·00
5.	Bajra	,, ,,	8·00
6.	Other Cereals	,, ,,	7·00
7.	Pulses	,, ,,	14·00
	Total Foodgrains		140·00
8.	Oilseeds	,, ,,	12 50
9.	Sugarcane	,, ,,	170·00
10.	Cotton	lakh bales (180 kg. each)	80·00
11.	Jute & Mesta	,, ,,	77·00
12.	Tobacco	Thousand tonnes	425·00

Demand and supply of Foodgrains

1649. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is struggling to balance the demand and supply of foodgrains;

(b) whether Centre is going to meet 57 per cent of the State food demand;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) whether it is also trying to stave off more imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The requirements of foodgrains are dependent on a number of factors *i.e.*, availbility, other substitutable foodstuffs, their comparative prices, levels of income, population growth and extent of urbanization, etc. and are, therefore, likely to vary from State to State and year to year. It is, therefore, not possible to frame any precise quantitative assessment of foodgrains requirements of different States. In a year of normal production, and adequate replenishment of stocks with Government supplies of foodgrains may be adequate to meet the requirements of the public distribution system.

(d) Government of India continues to review the position regarding imports from time to time. With the overall quantity authorised for import, purchases are being made from abroad to the extent considered necessary, to maintain the public distribution system.

Completion of Harbour Project at Visakhapatnam

1650. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the date by which the harbour project at Visakhapatnam is expected to be completed;

(b) whether the said date is within the time schedule; if not, the reasons for delay;

(c) whether the various agencies like the N.M.D.C./M.M.T.C. and Railways would be ready by the said date; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Project is now expected to be ready in the later part of 1974 instead of mid 1974. The reasons for the delay are mainly:—

(1) slow progress on steel works of conveyor gallery and drive houses etc. by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas;

(2) slow progress in manufacture and erection of reclaimers and stackers by M.A.M.C., Durgapur;

(3) slow progress in concrete works for conveyor gallery by Messrs. Panda Engineering Works;

(4) Andhra agitation from November, 1972 to March, 1973;

(5) power shortage during 1973 on account of strike by the employees of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board;

(6) dislocation in communication and transport system affecting the progress of works.

(7) abnormally severe sea-conditions during 1973-74 as compared to the previous years thus affecting progress of works in particular the sinking of cribs for ore berth;

(8) the delays in shipment of certain imported equipment like the shiploader from Japan and steel-cord belting from West Germany etc. owing to the oil crisis;

(9) delay in the manufacture of tugs by Hooghly Docking and Engineering Co., Howrah, mainly on account of delay in the supply of engines by Garden Reach Workshops, Calcutta;

(10) general slow down of the tempo of work of construction of breakwaters owing to difficulty in obtaining spare parts, explosives, tyres, etc; and

(11) short supply of cement.

(c) and (d). M.M.T.C. are geared for attaining the contract levels of shipments.

N.M.D.C. had planned for erection and commissioning of Bailadila Iron Ore (Deposit No. 5) by the middle of 1973 and the commencement of trial production during third quarter of 1973. The schedule was deferred to June, 1974 because of delay in completion of the tunnel. The schedule of completion has been further delayed to October, 1975 because of the delay in the supply of HEC equipment, especially the wagon loaders.

At present the Railways are handling about 4 million tonnes from Kirandul-Kottavalas line in connection with exports *via* Visakhapatnam. The capacity of this line is being progressively increased. With the various steps already initiated, the capacity of this line for transport of iron ore would be increased for handling about 8 million tonnes per annum during the next 2 years or so.

Change of Alignment of the Bye-Pass Road at Anakappalli on the Waltair Vijayawada Road on National Highways No. 5

1651. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been received by the Central Government in respect of the proposed change of alignment of the bye-pass road at Anakappali, on the Waltair-Vijayawada road on the National Highway No. 5;

(b) if so, its main contents; and

(c) the action taken thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Representations have been received against the alignment approved in September, 1973. The representations allege that the alignment has been finalised on considerations other than technical and that a number of irrigation wells, cocoanut topes and sugarcane crushers, all belonging to marginal farmers as well as a building donated by people for housing a key village centre are affected by the modified alignment and that the modified alignment would leave insufficient space for the extension of the town.

(c) The representations have been examined in consultation with the State Government. It has been found that the alignment approved is the shortest, cheapest and most free-flowing. It also leaves sufficient buffer space from the town and as such no modification of the approved alignment is contemplated.

Study of Violence, Destruction and Discontent among Students

1652. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study is contemplated into the growing tendency among students towards violence, destruction and discontent;

(b) the steps being taken to reshape education so that the future generation devotes their energies towards education, constructive efforts and building up better society; and if so, what are they;

(c) what are the reasons that the Ministry are not paying heed to such burning problems and reform of education; and

(d) how long will it take to translate it into action?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) *to* (d). The problem of discontent among the students has been studied in depth by several Committees and Conferences constituted by the Government in the past and it has been held that it is not an ailment in itself but is only a symptom of several shortcomings existing in the larger body politic which is influenced by the existing social, economic, educational and political system. The recommendations made by these Committees and Conferences, have been

communicated to the State Governments and the Universities for consideration and implementation. The Central Advisory Board of Education has also set up a Committee to study the question of Student Unrest and suggest ways and means to enable the students to take full advantages of the educational opportunities and equip themselves to play their proper role in building a new nation.

2. The National Service Scheme which was started in universities and colleges on a very limited scale during the Fourth Five Year Plan, is now being expanded to cover as large a number of students as practicable with a view to integrating this programme of education combined with service into the system of education itself. In the last meeting of the Association of Indian Universities held at Kharagpur in February, 1974 there was general consensus that universities should now take an early decision about ways and means of integrating N.S.S. with the curriculum. This will give a new meaning and focus to education itself. It will also enrich education and simultaneously utilise energy of young people in constructive channels. There is large scope for such work through liquidation of illiteracy, provision of welfare and developmental services, conducting compaigns of "Youth Against Famine" type, creating community assets in rural areas and promoting various programmes of employment and self-employment. Student and Non-student Youth are also being brought together in various constructive activities through the programmes of Nehru Yuvak Kendras.

3. The University Grants Commission, within the limited resources available with it, is also making earnest efforts to improve the quality and content of higher education in accordance with its statutory responsibility. The Commission has also undertaken several programme for student welfare. Steps are being taken for greater participation of students in the affairs of the Universities. However, to be effective, they will have to be supplemented by appropriate measures in the economic, social, and cultural fields.

Youth Parliaments in States

1653. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities of Youth Parliaments in States, other than Delhi and New Delhi, proposed to be launched, but kept in abeyance due to economy drives, are likely to be put into practice in the coming financial year;

(b) what expenditure is likely to be incurred in the drive, and the reasons why the same is not being demanded; and

(c) whether State Governments are also likely to share the expenditure in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). The scheme of Youth Parliament Competitions in States on the pattern of the scheme obtaining at the Centre has not been kept in abeyance. The Department has circulated to all the State Governments a scheme of financial assistance to State Governments for arranging Youth Parliament Competitions in recognized higher secondary schools in the States/Union Territories. The Central Government has agreed to re-imburse to the State Government the actual expenditure incurred for the Prize Distribution. Function subject to a ceiling of rupees one thousand. Excess expenditure beyond the ceiling if any will have to be borne by the State Government. It is not, however, possible to estimate the actual expenditure that would be incurred by the State Government.

Unauthorised Construction Activities by the Colonizers in Motibagh-II Delhi

1654. SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the side of the village Mochibagh Arakpur near the wall of Gurdwara Motibagh-II, some persons have built Khokhas selling tea, etc. and are in unauthorised possession of that land;

(b) whether some unscrupulous colonizers are selling land and unauthorisedly constructing houses for residence and shop purposes; and whether this land is in the lal dora or Gurdwara land;

(c) the reaction of the Central Government towards this unauthorised construction activities by the colonizers in the area;

(d) whether any lal dora has been earmarked in the village land; and

(e) if so, it situates from which place to place around Gurdwara in that small village?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No Khokha for selling tea etc. has been constructed near the wall of the Gurdwara. However, some unauthorised structures exist on the site of proposed park and road and used for residential purposes and shops.

(b) No colonizer is publicly selling any land within the Lal Dora or Gurdwara land, nor any constructions are being made for residential and shopping purposes.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Physical boundary of the lal dora does not exist at site. However, the boundary is shown in the village map.

Evacuation from village Mochibagh near Gurdwara Motibagh-II

1655. SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some un-registered squatters were allotted plots of 25 sq. Yds against the genuine claims of registered squatters who were evacuated from that place in January, 1967 and September, 1969 by the D.D.A. in village Mochibagh near Gurdwara Motibagh-II, New Delhi.

(b) if so, the number and name of such persons who have been allotted such plots in that village by the D.D.A.;

(c) whether some squatters are still occupying these plots of land unauthorisedly which were got evacuated by the D.D.A. already in 1967 and 1969; and

(d) if so, what action Government are taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 4 plots got vacated in 1970 were occupied un-authorisedly.

(d) Action is being taken against them under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

Expansion of Indo-Polish Cooperation in Shipping

1656. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for expanding Indo-Polish Corporation in shipping; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Indian and Polish shipping companies are already operating a Joint shipping service. Poland has agreed to supply ships to India aggregating to 3 lakh DWT during the period 1976-1980. A proposal for a joint Indo-Polish shipping company has also been mooted.

Proposal to strengthen Cultural Content of Curriculum

1657. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to strengthen the cultural content of the curriculum at various stages of education to ensure the preservation of cultural heritage; and

(b) if so, the main features of the programme envisaged?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRTY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The cultural content of the curriculum on topics such as Indian Art, Architecture, History, Languages and Literature etc., is adequately emphasised in the school curriculum and syllabus developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training. The question of giving adequate coverage to topics like music and dance in the new 10-year curriculum by the Council that is being developed will be considered during review of the curriculum, which is being made. Curriculum development is a continuing process and revision of curriculum is to be done both at the Central and State levels.

In the programme of non-formal education, due emphasis will be given to study and appreciation of culture.

Capacity of Dairy Plants and Import of Milk Powder

1658. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of dairy plants in the country, State-wise, during the last three years and the actual utilised capacity;

(b) quantity of imported milk powder during the same period;

(c) Total quantity of milk powder imported over past three years, their sources and the year-wise import bill for milk powder; and

(d) steps proposed to achieve self-reliance in the field of milk productions and full utilisation of dairy plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the position is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-6303/74.]

The quantity of imported milk powder as indicated in the statement against the States of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, and the Union Territory of Delhi, does not include milk powder received under the World Food Programme—618 (Operation Flood). This data is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

(c) The total quantity of milk powder (Skim and Whole) imported over the past three years *i.e.*, 1971-72, 1972-73, and 1973-74 (upto July, 1973 as extracted from the "Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, Vol. II Imports" is 88,257.99 tonnes. The sources of imports are:

1. Australia
2. Belgium
3. Bulgaria
4. Canada
5. Czechoslovakia

6. Denmark
7. Finland
8. France
9. German Democratic Republic
10. German Federal Republic
11. Hongkong
12. Italy
13. Japan
14. Netherland
15 New Zealand
16. Switzerland
17. U.K.
18. United States of America

The year-wise C.I.F. value of these imports is Rs. 1,453.240 lakhs, Rs. 1,687.560 lakhs and Rs. 305.43 lakhs respectively.

(d) The full utilisation of dairy plants is dependent on production of milk, which is rural in character. Necessary measures have and are being taken to stimulate milk production in the country as a whole. One of the major measures introduced in recent years is the establishment of Intensive Cattle Development Projects, which are located in the milkshed areas of various dairy plants established in the cities. Other important cattle development projects which have a direct bearing on milk production are:—

(1) All India Key Village Scheme.

(2) Cross-Breeding Scheme.

(3) Feeds and Fodder Development Programmes.

(4) Goshala Development Scheme.

(5) Strengthening and expansion of Livestock Farms.

(6) Calf Rearing Scheme.

(7) Cattle shows and Milk Yield competition.

(8) Disease Control Programme:

(a) Increase in number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries.

(b) Rinderpest Eradication Scheme.

(c) Expansion of Biological Products Laboratories for production of vaccines and sera.

In addition to the above programme, a massive programme for dairy development has been undertaken with the assistance from World Food Programme. The WFP Project 618—Milk Marketing and Dairy Development—envisages supply of wholesome milk at reasonable prices to the bulk of the consumers in the four metropolitan cities of Bombay Calcutta, Delhi and Madras with the assistance of 1,26,000 tonnes of skim milk powder and 42,000 tonnes of butter oil from the World Food Programme phased over a period of five years. Under this project, the generated funds from the sale of WFP commodities to the four metropolitan city dairies will be utilised for expansion of the existing capacity in these dairies and new plants will also be set up to handle additional milk for distribution. The generated funds will also be utilised for stepping up of milk production in the 10 States and the Union Territory of Delhi, which constitute the milkshed areas of these four metropolitan dairies.

Ergot-Infested Wheat Imported at Bombay

1659. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that more than half the wheat imported last year through Bombay Port and distributed was found to be ergot-infested; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Out of the 7.2 lakh tonnes of wheat received through Bombay Port so far, 2.9 lakh tonnes was found to contain a few ergoty grains. The State Governments have been advised as far as possible to issue such wheat to the roller flour mills, which have the requisite cleaning arrangements and where this is not possible to advise the consumers to clean the grain before consumption as is usually done at every household.

जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय, अलीगढ़, मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय और बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय को अनुदान और अन्य सहायता

1660. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में, प्रतिवर्ष, जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय, बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय को अलग-अलग कुल कितना अनुदान व अन्य सहायताएं दी गई ;

(ख) उनमें विद्यार्थियों की कुल संख्या कितनी-कितनी थी; और

(ग) इन विश्वविद्यालयों को गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष प्रति विद्यार्थी केन्द्रीय सहायता कितनी-कितनी मिली ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है। तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में रिक्त पड़े अध्यापकों के पद

1661. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के कई स्कूलों में स्नातकोत्तर हिन्दी अध्यापकों के बहुत से पद रिक्त पड़े हुए हैं ;

(ख) इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि हायर सैकेण्डरी की परीक्षाएं निकट आ रही हैं; अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

(ग) रिक्त पद कितने हैं तथा वे कितने समय से खाली पड़े हुए है ;

(घ) क्या अन्य विषयों के अध्यापकों के पद भी रिक्त पड़े हुए है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ग) नवम्बर-दिसम्बर 1973 से, 17 पद रिक्त हैं। तथापि, पांच लाख को 'रोजगार कार्यक्रम योजना" (हाफ ए मिलियन जाब प्रोग्राम) के अन्तर्गत स्कूलों में ऐसे रिक्त स्थानों पर कार्य करने के लिए अन्तरिम व्यवस्था के रूप में अदंक व्यक्तियों की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) रिक्त पद पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाने हैं जिसके लिए भरती नियम तैयार किए जा रहे हैं।

(घ) जी, हां, केवल संस्कृत में।

(ङ) इसका उत्तर उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित है।

दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानों के माध्यम से घटिया किस्म की गेहूं की सप्लाई

1662. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर :**

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया है कि दिल्ली में उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से घटिया किस्म का गेहूं सप्लाई किया जा रहा था जो खाने योग्य नही था ;

(ख) क्या दिसम्बर, के पहले पखवाड़े में ही चावल का पूरा कोटा अच्छी 'लोकलिटी' में दिया गया, बाद में नहीं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इसकी जांच करवा कर दोषी व्यक्तियों को सार्वजनिक रूप से दंड देने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) राज्य के अन्दर खाद्यान्नों के वितरण की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश के प्रशासन की होती है । दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि उन्हें ऐसी कोई भी शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों, जिनमें दिल्ली प्रशासन भी शामिल है, को अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं कि वे उचित मूल्य-राशन की दुकानों पर कड़ी निगरानी रखें ।

Decline in Sugar Production during last quarter of 1972

1663. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar production during the last quarter of 1972 dropped considerably; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir. The sugar production in the last quarter of 1972 *viz.*, October-December 1972, was 11.72 lakh tonnes as against 8.69 lakh tonnes produced during the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of rice from Nepal by West Bengal

1664. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government propose to buy rice from Nepal directly; and

(b) if so, whether the Central permission has been obtaining for such deals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No such proposal has (so far) been received from the West Bengal Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Disparity in increase in levy price of Sugar in U.P. and other States

1665. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new levy prices of sugar have been increased by Rs. 5

in U.P. and in other States, the increase ranged between Rs. 11 and Rs. 43 per quintal; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The effect of the last revision of the prices of levy sugar with effect from the 15th December, 1973 in the 16 different zones is given below:

S. No.	Name of zone	Difference over the previous price (+ Increase) (— Decrease)	
		Rs.	Paise
1.	West Uttar Pradesh	( )	5 21
2.	Central Uttar Pradesh	( )	1 91
3.	East Uttar Pradesh	(+)	10·54
4.	North Bihar	( )	2·95
5.	South Bihar	( )	8·62
6.	West, Bengal, Assam, Nagaland & Orissa	( )	6·61
7.	Haryana	(+)	19·82
8.	Punjab	( )	42·67
9.	Madhya Pradesh	(—)	14 51
10.	Rajasthan	(—)	6·21
11.	Maharashtra & Goa	( )	13 05
12.	Gujarat	( )	5 39
13.	Karnataka	( )	11·07
14.	Kerala	( )	16·27
15.	Andhra Pradesh	(—)	1·69
16.	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	( )	2·08

(b) The effect of the revision has varied from zone to zone because of the difference in the cost schedules recommended for the various zones by the Tariff Commission in its report of September, 1973 and their application to the estimates of duration of crushing and recovery of sugar for the current season, which themselves vary from zone to zone.

Allotment of Fertiliser to Kerala

1666. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allot to Kerala fertilizers from FACT Complex to meet the internal requirements of the State; and

(b) if so, quantum to be allotted and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A quantity of 11955 tonnes of N and 5240 tonnes of P.O. has been allotted to Kerala State from Udyogmandal FACT and Cochin Phase I to be supplied during Kharif 1974 season (Febzuary-July 74).

Central Assistance for Cooperative Societies in Kerala

1667. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total Central assistance, as grant or loan and participation in share capital, for the development of cooperative societies in Kerala during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Yes, Sir. The following Central assistance in the form of Share Capital, Loan, Grant and Investment in Debentures was given for development of cooperative societies in Kerala during the last three years:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Share Capital	Loan	Grant	Investment in Debentures
1970-71	..	11·50	12·64	7·25
1971-72	..	20·32	7·71	28·60
1972-73	..	46·03	16·34	26·25

Out of Rs. 46.03 lakhs granted as loan in the year 1972-73, an amount of Rs. 8.55 lakhs was given to Kerala Government for participation in share capital of cooperative societies.

Food situation in February, 1971

1668. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the food situation has improved in February, 1974; and

(b) when complete normalcy will prevail in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) and (b). In view of the good kharif crops market availability of kharif foodgrains has improved. Restrictions on the inter-zonal movement of coarse-grains have been relaxed since end January, 1974 so as to allow the purchase and movement of coarse grains outside the States by the sponsored agents of the State Governments. Though the food situation is likely to continue to be difficult, availability of foodgrains is expected to improve somewhat with the arrival of rabi crops.

Demands under Small Irrigation Schemes in Kerala

1669. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dams constructed under the small irrigation schemes by the Kerala Government, the number of dams which have been completed and the acreage of land irrigated by these dams during each of the last three years;

(b) the extent of production from irrigated land during each year;

(c) the time by which the work on the dams under construction is likely to be completed and the additional amount likely to be required therefor; and

(d) the additional number of dams proposed to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the house, when received.

Expenditure on Office and Residential Accommodation for Central Government Employees during Fifth Plan

1670. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to spend rupees one hundred crores in the Fifth Five Year Plan on providing office and residential accommodation for Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the allocation for the residential accommodation separately; and

(c) whether any annual target would be fixed for this purpose and whether the claims of all the regions would be accommodated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Final allocation for office and residential accommodation in the General Pool in the Fifth Five Year Plan has not yet been made. In the Draft Plan, a sum of Rs. 100 crores was suggested.

(b) and (c). Do not arise at this stage.

Conference of Social Secretaries at New Delhi

1671. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Conference of Social Secretaries was held in New Delhi to discuss the programmes for the child welfare during the period of Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at; and

(c) how many State Governments attended the Conference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). A Conference of Social Welfare Secretaries attended by 21 States and 3 Union Territories was held on 29th and 30th January, 1974. It discussed the following agenda:—

1. Approach in the Fifth Plan.
2. Integrated Child Development Programme.
3. Participation by Voluntary Organisations in the Fifth Plan.
4. The Future of Family and Child Welfare Projects.
5. Policy towards Social Defence Programme.
6. Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

2. Certain major points arising from the Conference are as follows:—

(1) The Fifth Plan approach to Social Welfare and the strategy proposed therefor was endorsed.

(2) The Integrated Child Development Services Programme was approved.

(3) Increasing participation of Voluntary agencies in the implementation of Social Welfare Schemes and Programmes was highlighted.

(4) A higher priority for social defence was recommended. It was also urged that social defence should be included in the Centrally sponsored Sector. Existing social defence legislations and their implementation should be reviewed for meeting emerging

needs of modern society and organisational capability at all levels should be strengthened.

(5) Financial incentives like exemption from income tax etc. should be offered to employers appointing Physically Handicapped persons. There should also be reservation of posts for the handicapped and State Governments should institute their own schemes of awards to outstanding employers of the handicapped and the most efficient physically handicapped employees.

Credit Facilities for Tribals from Co-operative Institutions

1672. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion has been made to the State and the Union Government for providing credit facilities for tribals from cooperative institutions for certain consumption needs; and

(b) if so, how far this has been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir. The Study Team on co-operative structure in Tribal Development Project Areas, appointed by the Government of India has, *inter alia* recommended that loans for consumption purposes may also be provided to Tribals through primary credit societies and recovered from the price of minor forest produce delivered by them to the societies. The Girijan Cooperative Corporation, Visakhapatnam, has been recognised by the Reserve Bank of India as a Central financing agency for provision of credit facilities to tribals through co-operative societies. Under the scheme approved for the purpose, a portion of the scale of finance to be made available to tribals is to be advanced in the form of domestic requirements.

(b) The recommendation has been accepted for implementation in the Tribal Development Project Areas.

Steps taken to produce more Sugar for Export

1673. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken recently or propose to take during the year 1973-74 to increase sugar production so that more foreign exchange could be earned by exporting surplus sugar;

(b) whether Government have drawn any specific plan to release more and more sugar for purposes of export; and

(c) if so, the bread outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). The policy of partial control, and grant of excise rebates for excess production, have already helped to augment sugar production. Efforts are being made to accelerate, as far as possible, the implementation of licences issued in the past for new factories and for expansion of existing units. Cane development, both quantity and quality-wise is being given due attention. The Government have every intention to maximise sugar exports this year consistent with the production prospects, minimum requirements for domestic consumption and the prevailing international price of sugar.

Development of New Variety of Sugarcane

1674. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the percentage of sugar content in sugarcane grown in India in general and Maharashtra in particular is going down gradually;

(b) whether Government have sponsored any research to find out the causes of this phenomena; and

(c) whether any effiort either at Government or private research institutional level is being made to develop new variety of sugarcane with high percentage of sugar contents, if so, the highlights thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The percentage of sugar content in sugarcane grown in India in general is not going down gradually. The percentage had increased from 9.33 in 1969-70 to 9.79 in 1970-71 and 10.04 in 1971-72. It, however, went down to 9.60 per cent in 1972-73.

In the case of Maharashtra it increased from 10.76 in 1969-70 to 11.29 in 1970-71. In 1971-72 and 1972-73, however, the percentage declined to 11.09 and 10.73, respectively.

(b) The Department of Agriculture had constituted an Expert Committee to go into the question of low recoveries in the country in general, and in Maharashtra in particular.

The Committee amongst others recommended the breeding of new varieties with higher percentage of sugar, in addition to intensifying research on artificial cane ripeners, long term effects of inorganic fertilizers on soil productivity and plant protection. The sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore, Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow and the All India Coordinated Project on Sugarcane Improvement with its research centres in the major sugarcane growing areas of the country have oriented their research programmes towards finding solution to these problems.

(c) Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore has evolved 10 varieties which are early maturing with high sucrose content. Some of these varieties have 19-20 per cent sucrose in juice even at 10 months age of the crop. Presently, these varieties are under multi-location testing all over the country. In addition, the participating centres under the Coordinated Projects have also been engaging in breeding varieties suitable to their respective regions by utilising the 'Chiff' (*i.e.* true seed) supplied from the Sugarcane Breeding Institute.

As far the work on artificial cane ripeners, it may be mentioned that the spraying of 9 month old sugarcane crop with a chemical called cycocel on CCC at the raate of 4 kgs./hectare showed a significant improvement in the juice quality 59 to 70 days after spraying in difficult to ripen conditions of south-east coastal regions of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Experiments on the effect of inorganic fertilizers on sucrose content have been in progress at Padagaon in Maharashtra and the results will become available only after the conclusion of these experiments.

With a view to ensure disease-free, quality sugarcane seed which is very essential for improving yields, a Foundation Seed Production Programme has been initiated last year at 8 selected centres. In addition, research on Plant Protection problem—through chemical and biological means—has been intensified. It has been found that the application of phorate has successfully controlled top shoot borer in Punjab.

Basis for increase in price of Sugar during December, 1973

1675. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the price of sugar has been increased with effect from 15th December, 1973;

(b) whether Government, while increasing sugar price, have taken into consideration the cost of transportation of sugarcane from farms to the factory premises incurred by the Co-operative Sugar Factories; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The ex-factory prices of levy sugar for 1973-74 season have been revised from 15th December, 1973, on the basis of the fresh cost schedules recommended by the Tariff Commission in its latest (September '73) Report, already laid on the Table of the Sabha, and the estimated duration of the crushing season, recovery of sugar etc. as reported by the Sugar factories, before the commencement of the current sugar season. The revision resulted in increases in some zones and decreases in others.

(b) and (c). The zone-wise cost schedules worked out by the Tariff Commission include sugarcane transport charges from out-station cane centres, after taking into account the rebate of 32 paise per quintal allowed in the minimum cane-prices payable by sugar factories.

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान

1676. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों को, वर्ष 1973-74 में, पृथक्-पृथक् कितना कितना अनुदान दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्र द्वारा दिये गये अनुदान के सदुपयोग अथवा दुरुपयोग के बारे में कोई जांच की जाती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और एक वर्ष के अन्दर यदि किसी विश्वविद्यालय पर दुरुपयोग का अभियोग लगाया गया है तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) :(क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

(ख) और (ग). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग विश्वविद्यालयों के प्रस्तावों की जांच करने के बाद ही उन्हें सहायता देता है । विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई प्रगति रिपोर्टों के आधार पर अनुदान दिए जाते हैं, जिनमें परियोजना पर खर्च किया गया वास्तविक व्यय तथा उसकी आगे की आवश्यकताएं दी जाती हैं । विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए सांविधिक लेखापरीक्षक के उपयोगिता प्रमाणपत्र भी प्रस्तुत करना अपेक्षित है जिनमें यह प्रमाणित किया गया हो कि अनुदानों का उपयोग उसी कार्य के लिए किया गया है, जिसके लिए वे स्वीकृत किए गए थे । अनुदानों के किसी प्रकार के अनुपयुक्त उपयोग की पूरी जांच की जाती है तथा जिस कार्य के लिए अनुदान स्वीकृत किए गए थे, यदि उस कार्य के लिए उनका उपयोग न किया गया हो, तो विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान वापस करना होता है अथवा आयोग द्वारा दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों में उसका समायोजन करना होता है ।

Foodgrains allotted to Bihar during August, 1973—January, 1974

1677. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains allotted to Bihar monthwise since August, 1973 upto January, 1974;

(b) whether there has been a cut in the allotments; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). Allotments from the Central Pool are made keeping in view the availability of stocks in the Central Pool, the needs of all deficit States, market availabilities, price position and other relevant factors. With the arrival of kharif grains in the market, the allotments of several States including that of Bihar were reduced from September 1973.

STATEMENT

Foodgrains allotted to Bihar

(In '000 Tonnes)

Month	Wheat	Coarse-grains	Total
August, 1973	45·0	..	45·0
September, 1973	35·0	..	35·0
October, 1973	35·0	..	35·0
November, 1973	20·0	5·0	25·0
December, 1973	20·0	5·0	25·0
January, 1974	20·0	5·0	25·0

विभिन्न राज्य ग्रंथ अकादमियों द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तकें

1678. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्य ग्रंथ अकादमियों द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी पुस्तकें प्रकाशित हुई हैं ;

(ख) इनमें पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी मौलिक हैं तथा कितनी अनुदित; और

(ग) मौलिक पुस्तकों एवं अनुदित पुस्तकों पर लेखकों या अनुवादकों को पारिश्रमिक या रायल्टी किस अनुपात से दी जाती है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना विभिन्न राज्यों से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Policy to arrest price of Vanaspati and Ground-Nut Oil

1680. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that within hours of Government announcement of a substantial rise in the price of vanaspati on the ground that its chief ingredient ground-nut oil was selling at higher prices, there has been a sharp spurt in the ground-nut oil,

(b) if so, how far Government have succeeded in arresting the prices of such commodities; and

(c) what is the future policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). While the announcement of increase in the prices of vanaspati was made by the Government in the afternoon of the 1st February, 1974, the prices of groundnut oil had staged an increase even a day or two earlier. In fact, ever since the later half of December, 1973, the prices of groundnut oil have been ruling at unusually high levels due to various reasons, inspite of production being estimated to be better this year. The State Governments have already been requested to tighten their measures for dehoarding and curbing speculative activities.

Setting up of Shipyard in the Western Zone

1681. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee to recommend location for setting up shipyard in the Western Zone has recommended Hajira Port in Gujarat as one of the best locations;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government; and

(c) the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The report of the Techno-Economic Working Group, which was set up to evaluate various sites proposed by the State Governments, including Hazira, is under consideration and no final decision has so far been taken with regard to the location of New Shipyards in the country.

Present Food Policy including Abolition of Food Zones

1682. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether looking to deteriorating situation of foodgrains in many States, the Union Government are considering to change the present food policy including abolition of food zones; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to abolish the existing Food Zones. However, Government have recently advised the State Governments to remove restrictions on the movements of coarse grains within their respective areas and to modify the existing restrictions on inter-State movement of coarse grains to make it possible for sponsored agents of State Governments to purchase and move coarse grains from other States.

A review of the Food Policy is held periodically in consultation with the

State Governments. For this purpose, a conference of the Chief Ministers is going to be held at New Delhi during March, 1974.

Acquisition of India Office Library

1683. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state at what stage the matter stands in regard to the acquisition of India Office Library at London?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): The draft agreement for arbitration received from the U.K. Government is still under examination.

Suicide by Chief Conservator of Forests, Rajasthan

1684. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Conservator of forests of Rajasthan had committed suicide on 1st February, 1974 following the rejection of his proposals by the Central Officials at New Delhi; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of Rajasthan and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it has been received from the State Government.

[illegible] Quota to West Bengal

1685. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have cut the quota of rice by ten thousands tons to the West Bengal in January, 1974;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the West Bengal Government are issuing "due slip", instead of full ration; and

(c) how it will solve the food problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) West Bengal Government was initially allotted 10,000 tonnes rice from the Central Pool for December, 1973. On the request of the State Government, additional *ad hoc* allotment of 10,000 tonnes was made only for that month. Since January, 1974 West Bengal is being allotted 10,000 tonnes rice per month.

(b) Distribution of foodgrains through fair price/ration shops in a State is the responsibility of the State Government. West Bengal Government have reported that they are not contemplating any reduction in rice ration quantum at present.

(c) By increasing the production and intensifying internal procurement.

Distribution of Essential Commodities through Fair Price Shops

1686. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to launch a new experiment in the distribution of essential commodities through fair

price shops like sugar, wheat, Vanaspati, Coal, and Kerosene Oil; and

(b) if so, main points of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Streamlining the working of Agricultural Research Bodies

1688. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government plan to streamline the working of agricultural research bodies in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(d) the salient features of the proposal for the streamlining of these bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). In terms of the provisions in the Constitution, both Centre and the States are to share the responsibility for agricultural research in the country. In the States, the Department of Agricultue and/or the Agricultural University are responsible for agricultural research. Agricultural Universities have been established in the various States to assume responsibility for teaching research and extension education. Accordingly agricultural research has been transferred to the Agricultural Universities in most of the States, and is in process in the remaining States.

2. At the Centre, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, which was set up in 1929, is charged with the functions of undertaking, aiding, promoting and coordinating agricultural research and animal husbandry education and research in the country. The Council has under its fold various Research Institutes located in different parts of the country and also provides linkages and support to research carried out in Agricultural University and elsewhere. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research Enquiry Committee set up by the Government in June 1972, had suggested some changes in the organisational set-up of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, in its Report submitted to the Government. The Government of India after giving careful consideration to the recommendations made by the Enquiry Committee, took specific decisions on the reorganisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, which, together with the reasons therefor, were indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture on 12th November, 1973. These decision relate to (1) reorganisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, (2) establishment of a Department of Agricultural Research and Education, (8) recruitment procedures, (4) development of appropriate personnel policy, (5) pay scales for agricultural scientists, (6) decentralisation of financial and administrative authority to the Institutes, etc. A Department of Agricultural Research and Education has already been established with effect from 15th December, 1973. Action is under way for implementing the other decisions of the Government. An Officer on Special Duty at the level of Joint Secretary has been appointed for this purpose.

Seminar of Slum Clearance at Delhi

1689. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken the decision to bring more cities in slum plan;

(b) if so, whether a two-day all India seminar on slum clearance and improvement was held at New Delhi on the 5th February, 1974 and the outcome of the Seminar; and

(c) the allocation made in this regard during the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The Environmental Improvement Scheme in Slum Areas is proposed to be extended to all towns with a population of 3 lakhs and above in the Fifth Plan.

(b) The All India Seminar on "Slum Clearance and Improvement" was organised by the Centre for Training and Research in Municipal Administration at the Indian Institute of Public Administration on February 5 and 6, 1974.

(c) The conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar are awaited A provision of Rs. 105.47 crores is proposed in the State Sector for the Environmental Improvement Scheme in Slum Areas in the Draft Fifth Plan.

Experiment by National Seeds Corporation in Production of Hybrid Seeds

1690. SHRI R V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation is currently engaged in producing hybrid seeds which will give high yields in limited fertiliser conditions;

(b) if so, how far this experiment has proved successful;

(c) whether NSC was also experimenting with a new variety of paddy seeds in the southern region which could yield optimum production in that region; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The National Seeds Corporation undertakes production of bybrid seeds of varieties which are officially released and also pre-release multiplication in respect of promising varieties evolved by the All-India Coordinated Research Projects. The Corporation has not taken up any specific experiment for production of hybrid seeds which will give high yields in limited fertilsier conditions. The fertiliser recommendations are made by the I.C.A.R. as a result of agronomic investigations under the Coordinated Research Projects.

(c) and (d). Experimental work on evoluation of new varieties of paddy is carried out by the all-India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project. The National Seeds Corporation mainly produces paddy seeds of varieties of all-India Importance. such as Jaya, IR-8 Sona, Vijaya, IR-20 and Kaveri which are quite popular in the South. The Central sub-Committee on the Release of Varieties recommends the release of promising varieties based upon the available data from the trials conducted on these varieties.

Meeting of Agricultural Experts in Bangkok

1691. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level meet of agricultural experts took place in Bangkok on 16th January, 1974;

(b) if so, how many countries attended the conference; and

(c) what were the subjects discussed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). Yes. A meeting of the Expert Group of Agricultural Development in Asia and the Far East was convened jointly by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the Food Agricul-

the Food and Agriculture organisation of the United Nations at Bangkok from 16th to 21st January, 1974.

(b). The meeting was attended by Experts from seven countries, *viz.*, Australia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Japan, Pakistan and Thailand.

(c). The following subjects were discussed:

(i) Review of high priority economic and social problems of Agricultural development and Planning in the context of overall development at the national level.

(ii) Review of economic and social aspects of agricultural development in a regional perspective; review of past efforts and progress made in regional cooperation.

(iii) Identification of priority economic and social policy problems of agricultural development for regional study, consultation and machinery required for implementation.

Legislation for Ceiling on Urban Property

1692. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 6th August, 1973 to Starred Question No. 204 regarding Ceiling on Urban property and State:

(a) the names of States which have already passed legislation fixing ceiling on urban property; and

(b) the reasons for the unreasonable delay in the enactment of these legislation in different States and the steps taken by the Central Government to persuade the State to implement the decision in this regard as early as possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The Legislatures of the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan, Bihar and Punjab have passed legislations imposing ceiling on urban property.

(b) The Jammu & Kashmir Urban Property (Ceiling) Bill, 1971 became an Act on 11 October, 1971, after receiving the assent of the Governor.

As a Central legislation on the subject is under consideration, the assent of the President for the other Bills has not been accorded.

The States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala and Mysore have already taken steps to pass suitable law prohibiting alienation of urban property for a temporary period until such time as a legislation imposing a ceiling on urban property comes into force in their States. All the States have been addressed impressing upon them the advisability of passing such a legislation in their States.

Dehoarding of Foodgrains

1693: SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have tried to dehoard foodgrains from the hoarders recently;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the names of the States where Government dehoarded foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of India have a constantly impressed upon the State Governments the need to enforce strictly the various food control orders. The State Governments are taking action accordingly. The State Governments have strengthened

their enforcement machinery to deal effectively with block-marketeers and hoarders. Anti-hoarding orders have been issued by several State Governments fixing maximum limits of the quantity of foodgrains that may be stores by traders, producers and consumers. In the States and Union territories where wholesale trade in wheat has been taken over maximum stock-limits have been fixed for regulating retailers business in wheat. In view of the present difficult conditions created by high prices and shortage of essential commodities and artificial bottlenecks in their distribution the Government of India have also advised the State Governments to invoke the provisions of the Defence of India Rules, 1971 for regulating various matters relating to essential commodities including foodgrains, and to use the powers under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971 against persons indulging in hoarding, blackmarketing and other anti-social activities prejudicial to the maintenance of essential supplies.

(c) The required up to date information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Attaching of radar reflector or cats eye as top mark on buoys

1694. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion had been submitted by an experienced shipping captain for adoption of the Suez Canal system of attaching radar reflector or cats eye as top mark on the buoys which would dispense with costly lamps imported from Europe only to be pilferred from buoys; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No such suggestion has come to the notice of the Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Cooperation between India and Russia in the field of housing

1695. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to explore the possibilities of co-operation between India and Russia in the field of housing a major area of public interest in our country; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a). No, Sir.

(b) .Does not arise.

Financial assistance to fishermen of Karnataka

1696. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware that a major fish famine struck the coast of Karnataka in 1972-73;

(b) if so, the financial assistance extended by Central/State Government to them and on what terms; and

(c) the policy of Government so far on the question of recovery of loans towards the machanisation of boats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Mackorel and Sardine fisheries were very poor during 1972-73.

(b) The position has been ascertained from Government of Karnataka. They sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs as interest free loan at the rate of Rs. 250 per family to help fishermen tide over the famine situation arising

out of failure of sardine and mackerol fisheries during 1972-73. The loan was required to be repaid in 25 monthly instalments, the recovery comencing from November 1973 and no recovery to be made during the monsoon months of June, July, August and September. In all a sum of Rs. 23.75 lakhs was actually disbursed and the distribution was arranged through the Fisheries Cooperative Societies.

(c) According to the State Government of Karnataka, the loans advanced by them for the purchase of mechanised beats are recoverable in 45 monthly instalments, there being no recovery during the monsoon months of June, July August and September. Interest is charged at 5½ to 6 per cent as fixed by the State Government from time to time. However, as the failure of mockorel and sardine fisheries during 1972-73 affected the fishermen operating shore soines, and not the fishermen operating mechanised fishing beats engaged mainly on shrimp trawling, the Government of Karnataka have not changed the policy in regard to recovery of loans from mechanised fishing beats during the year 1972-73. In 1970-71, when there was a failure of prawn fishery that Government ordered postponed of recovery of instalments of loan due during that year from machanised beat owners

Cost of production of sugar and reasons for its rise in price

1697. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA:
SHRI RAMKANWAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the real cost of production of sugar per quintal; and

(b) the reasons why the price of sugar in the market is going much beyond the buying capacity of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) A statement showing the ex-factory prices of sugar as notified by the Government in December, 1973 on the basis of the Tariff Commission's Cost Schedules for sugar produced in 1973-74 season is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6304/74]. These prices, which include an amount of Rs. 12.60 per quintal in all the zones as return on Capital, are applicabe to 70 per cent of the production collected as levy by the Government. Further, these prices are based on the minimum cane prices notified for different Factories by the Government, but under the policy of partial control most of the factories pay much higher prices than the notified prices for the cane. Consequently the actual cost of production of sugar will be much higher. Roughly, it will increase by Rs. 10 per quintal of sugar for every Re. 1 increase in the price paid for sugarcane. The factories are generally able to recover the extra cost on production of sugar from their higher realisations on disposal of free sale sugar.

(b) A reasonable portion of the requirements of the domestic consumers met by the distribution of levy sugar through fair price shops at a fixed price of Rs. 2 15 per kilogram since the 1st December, 1972. Only such of those as require more sugar have to go in for the free sale sugar, the price of which is governed by the normal law of demand and supply apart from its bearing a higher excise duty.

Procurement by F.C.I. during Kharif crop

1698. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) inspite of sufficient production of Kharif crop in the year 1973-74 the reason why procurement by F.C.I. is lagging behind; and

(b) what are the specific reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Although the procurement by the F.C.I. and other procuring agencies during the Kharif Marketing Season 1973-74, so far, has been generally better than in the corresponding period of last year in some of the States the progress of procurement has been slow. Some of the main reasons for the same are as follows:—

(1) Damage to the crop on account of late rains, adverse weather conditions at the time of harvesting, infestation etc. in some States.

(2) Higher prices of foodgrains in the open market compared to the procurement prices.

(3) General price rise in the case of other commodities has also adversely affected the pace of procurement.

(4) A tendency on the part of producers and others to hold back the grain in the expectation of better prices later in the year.

(5) A tendency on the part of producers to hold back the produce in order to replenish their stocks for consumption, which have been severely depleted due to the drought conditions prevailing in 1971-72 and 1972-73.

(6) A general climate and psychology of scarcity.

(7) Lack of consensus amongst the various political parties about the procurement effort.

Requirement of engineers

1699. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new engineers required for the period of 1974—79, and

(b) the provisions made for the requirement of these engineers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a). A Working Group appointed by the Planning Commission has estimated that about 2,12 800 engineering graduates and diploma holders would be required during the 5th plan at the envisaged rate of 5.5 per cent growth in the national income. If the rate of growth is slower, the number of engineers required would be less.

(b) The full utilisation of the existing admission capacities in engineering colleges and polytechnics would ensure the availability of about 2,21,100 engineering graduates and diploma holders

Foodgrains for Maharashtra and lifting ban on inter-State movement of coarse grains

1700. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Maharashtra met the Union Minister for Agriculture on January 21, 1974 to secure maximum Central assistance for food and pleaded for lifting the ban on the inter-State movement of coarse grains; and

(b) if so, what was the outcome of this meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allotment of foodgrains for the month of February, 1974, for Maharashtra as increased to 1,50,000 tonnes from 1,30,000 tonnes given for January, 1974.

To improve the availability of foodgrains restrictions on the inter-State movement of coarse-grains have been

elaxed since 24th January, 1974 so as to allow the purchase and movement of coarse grains outside the States by the sponsored agents of the State Government.

Exception to surcharge imposed by India/U.K., conference

1701. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken exception to the 20 per cent surcharge imposed by India/U.K. Conference on the 29th October, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of the strong protest made by Government, the vigorous efforts made by Indian member lines of India/U.K. Conference and the steps taken to remove congestion in Bombay Port Trust, e.g., introduction of third shift with effect from 1-12-73 the Conference subsequently reduced the surcharge in stages: The surcharge was totally withdrawn with effect from 25-2-1974.

मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना

1702. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासी विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इसके लिए जमीन देना स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में विवरण क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख) . मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, आदिवासी विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव न तो राज्य सरकार को मिला है और न ही ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव उनके विचाराधीन है ।

उर्वरकों आदि की कमी के कारण गेहूं और चावल का आयात

1703. श्री धनशाह प्रधान :
श्री प्रिय रंजन दास मुन्शी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फसलों की स्थिति और उर्वरकों की कमी से उत्पन्न स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार गेहूं और चावल का आयात करना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन देशो से कितनी-कितनी मात्रा का आयात किया जाएगा और आयात-कार्य कब प्रारम्भ हो जाएगा; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इन वस्तुओं को विदेशों से उधार के रूप में मांगने की सम्भावना पर भी विचार कर रही है यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग)-- समय समय पर आयात सम्बन्धी स्थिति की समीक्षा की जा रही है और सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली की जरूरतें पूरी करने के लिए समूची प्राधिकृत मात्रा के अन्दर यथावश्यक मात्राएं खरीदी जा रही हैं । ये मात्राएं उन देशों से खरीदी जा रही हैं जहां स्टाक उपलब्ध है और देश के सर्वोत्तम लाभ की शर्तों पर खरीदी जा रही है ।

Supply of tractor to farmers during fourth plan

1704. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether target of supply of tractors to farmers for the fourth plan has been fully met; and

(b) if so, number of tractors supplied to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No target of supply of tractors to farmers was fixed by the Government of India.

(b) The number of tractors supplied to the farmers upto January, 1974, is as under:—

Imported tractors . .	45,500 Nos.
Indigenous tractors .	94,942 Nos.
Total . . .	1,40,442 Nos.

Offer to Sri Lanka for plant breeding and food research

1705. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an offer has been given to Sri Lanka for the training programme in the sphere of food research and plant breeding; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No such specific offer has been made. However, it was agreed between Government of India and Government of Sri Lanka that India would extend assistance wherever possible to Sri Lanka for the development of the latter's sugar industry and provide facilities for training. Both countries will exchange information on the subject. India will consider Sri Lanka's request for training their personnel in sugar-cane improvement and sugar technology. Both countries agreed that it would be desirable if they were invited to participate in seminars, workshops and conferences to be held in either country on the subject. A representative of the Government of Sri Lanka will also be invited for participation in the Workshop on Soya Bean.

(b) Does not arise.

Prices of essential commodities in Gujarat and Bombay

1706. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of essential commodities like foodgrains etc. were highest in Gujarat and Bombay as compared to other States;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to check upward trend of essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) In Gujarat, prices of all important foodgrains except gram are higher than those in other States. As in Bombay city statutory rationing has been in existence in regard to some of the foodgrains, prices data are available only for bajra. At Bombay, prices of Bajra are higher than those prevailing in other cities.

The prevailing prices of groundnut oil, sesamum seed and sesamum oil in Gujarat and Maharashtra are not higher than those ruling in other parts of the country and at times they have been even lower.

(b) The main reasons for the higher level of foodgrains prices are:—

(i) decline in the production of foodgrains during 1972-73 due to

severe drought conditions both in the kharif and rabi seasons and damage to 1973-74 kharif crops by heavy rains and floods.

(ii) lower market arrivals of major foodgrains during the current marketing season so far (upto 25-1-1974).

(iii) withholding of stocks by producers partly for replenishment and partly to provide for future contingencies.

(c) Various measures have been taken by the Government to improve the availability of foodgrains and oils and to check the rise in prices:—

1. Special Rabi and Kharif production programmes for 1973-74 were organised for securing increase in foodgrains production.

2. Announcement of guaranteed increased support prices before sowings.

3. To improve the availability of oil seeds and oils in the country, the measures taken include:

(a) efforts to raise the production of traditional and non-traditional oilseeds like sunflower seed and soyabean;

(b) fiscal incentives to encourage greater utilisation of cotton seed and rice bran oils in the manufacture of vanaspati;

(c) restricting the use of groundnut and mustarde oils in the manufacture of vanaspati by utilisation of several substitute oils:

(d) augmentation of supplies by imports to the extent feasible; and

(e) regulation of bank credit and forward trading.

4. Intensification of efforts for the procurement of foodgrains from the domestic crop.

5. Arrangements for importing about 41 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were made on commercial basis. In addition, a loan of 20 lakh tonnes of wheat was arranged from the U.S.S.R. Government.

6. Restriction on inter-zonal movement of coarse grains have been relaxed since January, 1974 so as to allow the purchase and movement of coarse grains outside the States by the sponsored agents of the State Governments.

Farmers reluctant to sell foodgrains to F.C.I. due to gap between procurement price and open market price

1707. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a gap between the procurement price of open market price of foodgrains and hence the farmers are reluctant to sell their surplus foodgrains to Food Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, what steps Government consider to take to reduce the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). With a view to reducing the gap between the open market prices of foodgrains and the procurement prices and encouraging the producers to offer stocks to public agencies measures taken include (i) maximisation of production effort; (ii) cordoning of the surplus areas and restrictions on the movement of foodgrains on trade account; (iii) substantial increase in the procurement prices for kharif cereals for 1973-74 and the announcement prior to sowing of higher guaranteed minimum prices for rabi 1974-75 season; (iv) tightening of credit facilities to reduce the boarding capacity of the traders, etc.

Dilapidated condition of Asiatic Society Building at Calcutta

1708. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asiatic Society Building at Calcutta is in a dilapidated condition;

(b) whether the Society resources are inadequate and it is running into deficit financing;

(c) whether a committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Satish Chandra of Jawaharlal Nehru University was appointed for the purpose;

(d) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(e) the main recommendations made by the Committee; and

(f) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Asiatic Society Calcutta have a new building (towards the cost of construction of which the Central Government have contributed Rs. 11 lakhs) in addition to their old building. The maintenance of portions of the old building has not been satisfactory.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Committee was constituted in 1972 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Satish Chandra to review the functioning of the Society and to suggest measures for its improved working and for its further development.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The main recommendations made by the Committee are as follows:—

(i) The Government of India and the Government of West Bengal may equally share the annual recurring deficit upto Rs. 2,20,000 by way of recurring grants to the Society. This also includes Rs. 15,000 for preservation and cataloguing of manuscripts and Rs. 10,000 for building repairs.

(ii) A total non-recurring grant of Rs. 30,000 payable by the two Governments put together for air-conditioning a small portion of accommodation to house rare and old manuscripts.

(iii) The accumulated deficit of the Society may be wiped off gradually by the Society from its own resources.

(f) The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration in consultation with the Government of West Bengal.

Discontentment among University teachers over grades

1709. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the wide discontent among University teachers over the question of grades and pay scales;

(b) whether a demand has been made for a single running grade for all the University teachers or at least two grades in respect of the existing three;

(c) whether Government are aware that promotion of only 25 per cent lecturers to the senior category has created a lot of discontent in as much as many deserving lecturers have been denied promotion especially in old and well-established colleges; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove this discontent?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Government have been receiving, from time to time, representations from teachers, as well as teachers' organisations, regarding improvement of salary scales.

(b) Demands have been made separately for a single running grade as well as for two grades.

(c) No representation in this regard has been received.

(d) The question of revision of scales of University and College teachers, based on the recommendations made by the University Grants Commission, is under examination.

Agriculture policy for Fifth Plan

1711. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intend to formulate a comprehensive agricultural policy for the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the main features of this policy; and

(c) whether this comprehensive policy would also include a price policy for different types of agricultural produce and their relationship with manufactured articles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Agricultural policy for the Fifth Plan is reflected in the strategy, targets and programmes of agricultural development indicated in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan Document brought out by the Planning Commission.

The two strategic goals that the country has set for itself are removal of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance. The Fifth Five Year Plan derives its basic inspiration from these objective.

The rate of growth of output in the Agriculture Sector envisaged for the Fifth Plan period is 4.67 per cent per annum. The fulfilment of the target will make the country not only self-sufficient in respect of foodgrains, but also leave a cushion for building a buffer stock. The dimensions of growth in commercial crops envisaged in the Plan are such as to take care of both indigenous and export requirements. While the growth in area is expected to contribute to some extent to the targeted increase in production much greater reliance will be placed on growth in productivity. For attaining the distribution of areas over different crops, various policies relating to pricing, "localisation" of irrigation and other aspects of crop planning will be given pointed attention. or achieving the requisite growth in crop yields, a multi-pronged effort will be undertaken. The main elements of this effort will be: intensification of problem-oriented research, strengthening of agricultural extension and administration, increasing the area under high yielding varieties, increasing the consumption of chemical fertilisers and improving the efficiency of fertiliser use, development of local manurial resources, water management, expansion in institutional credit, development of post-harvest facilities, substantial expansion of storage to support marketing infra-structure, effective operation of an agricultural price policy which provides for requisite incentive for sustained and higher production and execution of land reform measures. The Fifth Plan provides for a policy of selective mechanization aimed at increasing cropping intensity and farm productivity. One of the endeavours of the Fifth Plan would be to ensure a substantial increase in the flow of institutional production credit to small farmers, marginal farmers and other weaker sections of the society.

The main objective underlying animal husbandry and dairying, fisheries and forestry is to achieve substantial increase in production and open up widely extended opportunities for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers to get employment

and increased incomes from these sources.

The strategy in the sphere of land reforms includes a programme for institutional changes, concrete operational programmes, implementation machinery, peoples' involvement and the allocation of adequate funds for financing the plan.

The Fifth Plan aims at raising the per capita income of about 25 million of the poorest rural households. An important direction of effort will be towards intensification and enlargement of special programmes specifically designed for the weaker sections, including tribals and the weaker areas in the agricultural economy.

A large-scale programme of integrated area development in the command of 50 major irrigation projects covering about 14 million hectares is envisaged to be carried out in the Fifth Plan. For improving utilisation of irrigation potential, a number of policies of measures, both in the realm of irrigation engineering and agricultural development are proposed.

(c) The main consideration intended to be kept in view in the formulation of policy governing agricultural prices for the Fifth Plan are: (i) to be an effective complementary measure to other programmes for increasing agricultural production; (ii) to induce the farmer to plan the production of different crops in line with the estimated demand through manipulation of inter crop price relationship. A growing volume of procurement and distribution through public and cooperative agencies is visualised in respect of several agricultural commodities to protect the interests of consumers, particularly the vulnerable sections.

Availability of fertiliser during next Kharif crop

1712. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an estimate of the shortfall in the availability of fertilisers in the Rabi and Kharif seasons of 1972-74;

(b) if so, the magnitude of this shortfall; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet the requirements of agriculture, especially the next Kharif season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The shortfall in the availability of fertilisers, was about 13 per cent for Kharif 73 season and about 39 per cent for the Rabi 73-74 season.

(c) Efforts are being made to maximise the production of indigenous fertiliser manufacturing units and to import the required quantities of fertilisers. As per current indications, it will be possible to meet the requirements of fertilisers for Kharif 74 more or less in full.

रूस से गेहूं लेकर आने वाले जहाजों को बन्दरगाहों में प्राथमिकता देना

1713. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने रूस से गेहूं लेकर आने वाले जहाजों को बन्दरगाहों पर प्राथमिकता देने के लिए आदेश दिए हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). खाद्यान्न जहाजों में धराउठाई के लिए विभिन्न बड़े पत्तनों पर कई घाट सुरक्षित कर दिये गये हैं। रूसी खाद्यान्न ढोने वाले जहाज की भी सामान्यतः इन घाटों पर धराउठाई की जाती है।

सुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली में कन्ट्रोल भाव के कपड़े की बिक्री में अनियमितताएं

1714. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के सुपर बाजार से कंट्रोल भाव का कपड़ा ऊंचे बाजार में बेच दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन के सिविल सप्लाई विभाग ने सुपर बाजार के कंट्रोल भाव के कपड़े की बिक्री में काफी अनियमितताएं पाई हैं, और इस बारे में पूछताछ की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन के सिविल रसद विभाग ने जनवरी, 1974 में सुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली के नियंत्रित कपड़े के अनुभाग के रिकार्ड की जांच की और कुछ स्पष्टीकरण मांगे। सुपर बाजार ने सूचना दे दी है और सिविल रसद विभाग द्वारा इस मामले की और आगे जांच की जा रही है।

वर्ष 1973–74 के पहले तीन महीनों में चीनी का उत्पादन

1715. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :**
श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1973–74 सीजन के पहले तीन महीनों में चीनी के उत्पादन में गत वर्ष इसी अवधि की तुलना में लगभग दो लाख टन की कमी आई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) जी हां। 1973–74 मौसम की पहली तिमाही में चीनी का उत्पादन 9.79 लाख मी० टन था जबकि पिछले मौसम की उसी अवधि में 11.72 लाख मी० टन चीनी तैयार हुई थी।

(ख) उत्पादन में कमी मुख्यतया बहुत सी फैक्ट्रियों, विशेषतया उत्तर प्रदेश की फैक्ट्रियों ने मौसम शुरू होने के काफी बाद तक उत्पादन प्रारम्भ नहीं किया था।

Reasons for rise in price of free sale sugar

1716. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise, retail price of free sale sugar as in January, 1973 and January, 1974; and

(b) the reasons why the Government through a notification in December, 1973, allowed a substantial rise in the prices of free sale sugar? 1

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) A statement showing Statewise the week-end retail prices of free sale sugar during January 1973 and January 1974 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6305/74]

(b) The notification issued by the Government in December 1973 related to the ex-factory prices of levy sugar and not free sale sugar.

Imported dry milk rotting in F.C.I. godown Calcutta

1717. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that two thousand bags of imported dry milk worth about 12 lakhs of rupees, are currently rotting in the Food Corporation of India godown at Hide Road, Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the Food Corporation of India and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Financial assistance to Asiatic Society, Calcutta

1718. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total Central financial assistance given to the Asiatic Society, Calcutta, year-wise during the last three years;

(b) whether it has been brought to his notice that financial difficulties have prevented the Society from completing the catalogue of books and manuscripts;

(c) whether it has also been brought to his notice that to meet the mounting expenses, money is diverted from funds meant for publication with the result that many valuable articles remain unpublished for years; and

(d) if so, what steps the Government proposes to take to save and develop this Society?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The total Central financial assistance given to the Asiatic Society, Calcutta, year-wise, during the last three years, is as follows —

	Rs.
1971 . .	20,000
1972 . . .	1,43,000 (includes Rs. 61,500/ as balance of 1971).
1973 . . .	81,500

(b) The Society has been representing to the Government of India for additional financial assistance for various purposes including completion of catalogue of books and manuscripts.

(c) A statement to this effect was made in an article in the daily Newspaper "The Statesman" on 14-1-1974.

(d) A Committee was constituted in 1972 to review the functioning of the Society and to suggest measures for its improved working and for its further development. The Committee has since submitted its Report and its recommendations are under consideration in consultation with the Government of West Bengal.

Guest Houses owned by Central Government in States

1719. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise number of Guest Houses owned by Central Government and others connected with Central Government;

(b) particulars of each Guest House, cost, rent and other expenses;

(c) number of Guest houses constructed during the last six months, State-wise; and

(d) expenditure incurred in connection with the construction and maintenance of each Guest House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (d). As the information asked for relates to all Ministries as well as others connected with all Ministries, it cannot be replied to in full by this Ministry. However, required information in respect of the guest houses under the administrative control of the Ministry of Works and Housing is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Implementation of recommendation of National Commission on Education

1720. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have either already reformed the examination system or have decided to enact legislations for the purpose on the basis of the recommendations of the National Commission on Education; and

(b) the salient features of the reform effected in the concerned States?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Education Commission did not recommend legislation for the reform of the education system. What it recommended was passing of a comprehensive Education Act in each State and Union Territory to deal with all aspects of the problem. The suggestion has been accepted by some State Governments (e.g. Andhra Pradesh) and draft Education Bills are under consideration.

Examination reform does not necessarily need legislation. Attempts to promote it are being made by the University Grants Commission through the Universities and by the National Council of Educational Research and Training through the State Boards of Secondary Education and State Departments of Education.

Demand for foodgrains by States and actual supply made

1721. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand made by the State Governments for supply of foodgrains from the Central quota during the year 1973-74; and

(b) the actual supply made to each of the State during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement showing the demands made by the State Governments/Union Territory Administions from the Central pool during the year 1973-74 (April to March) and the quantities actually supplied to each State during the same period is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6306/74].

Delay in unloading work at Madras Port due to Port Workers strike

1722. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Port Workers engaged in the unloading of wheat ships at the Madras Port went on strike on the 5th February, 1974:

(b) whether it has delayed the unloading operation; and

(c) if so, the alternative steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. It was the departmental labour of the Food Corporation of India engaged in the loading of landed cargo it Madras Port, which went on strike from 3-2-1974 to 6-2-1974. The labour resorted to strike on knowing from their leaders that there was some disparity in the datum fixed for the wagon/lorry loaders and the Fillers and Stitchers in the Arbitrators award. However, the labour resumed work on 7-2-1974 (Morning).

(b) Yes, Sir. The congestion in the port sheds resulting from the strike affected the discharge from the vessels.

(c) The departmental labour engaged in the work would not allow any outside labour to take up the work. The Arbitrators award could not be interfered with. Any alternative step could have worsened the situation and seriously affected the handling of imported foodgrains.

Permission to State Governments to purchase rice and wheat from surplus States

1723. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments had approached the Centre for permission to purchase broken rice and wheat from surplus States;

(b) if so, which are the States; and

(c) whether Centre had given the permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Governments of Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal approached the Centre for permission to purchase broken rice and wheat from surplus States.

(c) Requests for purchase of broken rice on State to State basis had been allowed earlier, but in the interest of procurement, policy of allowing such transactions between the States in rice including broken rice has been discontinued with effect from November 1974. The question of allowing purchase of broken rice from the surplus States is being examined. As regards wheat, the Government's policy is not to allow bilateral transactions among the State Governments.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अलग किए गए प्लाटों के बदले में अन्य कालोनिज में प्लाट दिया जाना

1724. श्री अम्बेश : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अलाट किए गए प्लाट के बदले में किस अन्य कालोनी में प्लाट लिया जा सकता है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : सामान्य नीति के अनुसार, रिहायशी भूखण्डों के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी अदला-बदली की आज्ञा नहीं दी जाती । तथापि, लोकप्रिय योजनाओं में औद्योगिक भूखण्डों का, कम लोकप्रिय योजनाओं के भूखण्डों से आदान प्रदान करने की आज्ञा दी जाती है ।

Formulation of Consortiums for manufacture of compost

1725. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Agriculture Ministry has suggested to the State Governments the formulation of consortiums for utilising the garbage accumulated in towns and cities for the manufacture of compost manure by the fertiliser industry and the various State Agro-Industries Corporations on a regional basis;

(b) the response of various State Governments in this regard; and

(c) whether any integrated scheme of manufacturing compost on this basis has been formulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir. The Union Ministry of Agriculture has suggested to the State Governments that a consortium of fertiliser industry, Agro-Industries and Cooperatives might be formed who could advantageously take up the work of collection and distribution of accumulated stock of compost available in several big cities and towns.

(b) The response from the State Governments is awaited.

(c) Question does not arise.

Construction of second Howrah Bridge over Hooghly

1726. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHARI: DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all complications about engaging foreign consultants for the construction of the Second Howrah Bridge over the Hooghly and the difference persisting between the State Government and the Union Government have been finally resolved;

(b) who are the contractors and consultants for the construction of the bridge as finally decided upon;

(c) when the actual construction of the bridge would be undertaken and completed; and

(d) whether the supply of steel and cement for the bridge have been assured by the concerned agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The State Government have awarded the contract for approaches to the bridge to M/s. S.P.I. Limited. They do not have any foreign consultants for this work. The contract for the bridge proper has been awarded to M/s. Bhagirathi Bridge Construction Company who have engaged M/s. Freeman Fox and Partners as their Consultants. In order to exercise a double check and ensure structural soundness of the project the State Government intend engaging a foreign firm of consultants for the Hooghly River Bridge Commissioners. Certain matters concerning the assignment and responsibility for this firm of consultants were also discussed by the State Government with the Union Government. The State Government

have now finalised the draft consultancy agreements. These have now been received by the Union Government for obtaining clearance from the foreign exchange angle.

(c). The State Government have intimated that work on the approaches to the bridge both on the Calcutta as well as Howrah sides is already in progress and work on the main bridge spans will start after finalisation of contract agreements with the firm of consultants intended to be engaged by the State Government for their Hooghly River Bridge Commissioners. According to the State Government's estimate the bridge is scheduled to be completed by 1979.

(d) Since this is a State Project necessary action for procuring material required for the bridge is being taken by the State Government themselves. They have intimated that they have already collected a considerable amount of construction materials like steel, cement, stonechips etc.

Maintenance and Repair of National Highways by various States

1727. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the State Governments about increasing the quantum of Central assistance for the maintenance and repair of the portions of National Highways passing through their respective State areas by their P.W.D. and Roads Departments;

(b) if so, what has been the decision of Union Government and the Planning Commission in this regard; and

(c) whether there is any system of continuous supervision and consultation between the Central Roads Department and the concerned State agencies about the condtiion of National Highways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes Sir;

(b) The maintenance and repairs of National Highways is a non-plan expenditure and is provided in the Revenue Section. The Planning Commission are, therefore, not concerned. Funds for this purpose are allotted to the State Governments in accordance with the prescribed norms and subject to the available resources.

(c) National Highway development and maintenance works are being executed by the State Public Works Departments who act as agents of the Government of India. The State Chief Engineers consult the Roads Wing of this Ministry about their problems as and when they consider it necessary. In addition, the Technical Officers of the Ministry also inspect the National Highways from time to time and provide the required advice and guidance.

Proposal for Conference of Agriculture Ministers for stepping up procurement

1728. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether a Conference of the Agriculture Ministers of various States is under consideration for devising ways for further stepping up procurement so that the targets may be reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): It is proposed to hold a conferenee of Chief Ministers in New Delhi during the middle of the March, 1974 to discuss the price policy for the next

Rabi season. The progress of procurement is also likely to be reviewed at this converence. However, a number of discussions have already been held with the Chief Ministers and Food Ministers of the concerned States and action is being taken by the State Governments to step up the pace of procurement with a view to achieve the targets.

Disruption in Milk Supply of Calcutta

1729. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the inordinate delay by the Centre to rush enough quantity of milk powder to West Bengal, milk supply has been seriously affected in Calcutta; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Opening of Urdu University in Karnataka

1730. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand from Karnataka has been received by Central Government for opening one Urdu University in the State of Karnataka in view of the increasing number of Urdu knowing persons there; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Foodgains and Sugar to Fair Price Shops the same day by F.C.I.

1731. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrains and sugar are to be issued on the day bank drafts and permits are presented at the Food Corporation of India's depots in Delhi;

(b) whether in most cases the supplies are not issued the same day which results in repeated visits by the shopkeepers to the depots and the ensuing great hardships to the public; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Distribution of foodgrains and levy sugar within a State/Territory is the responsibility of the State Government/Union Territory Administration. In accordance with a new system which has been introduced, each fair price shop holder is allotted a date on which he has to lift the stocks from the F.C.I. godowns. Every possible effort is made by the F.C.I. to ensure that foodgrains and sugar are issued to the fair price shop holders on the same day the bank drafts are presented by them. This ensures regular availability of stocks with the fair price shop holders for the card holders.

Agreement on Free movement of goods for transport within the Zone by States

1732. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have reached an agreement to provide for the free movement of goods for transport on payment of tax at a single payment and without the necessity of obtaining counter-signature while operating within the Zone; and

(b) If so, the names of such States and the details regarding the agreements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Three Zonal Agreements for good vehicles, viz., South Zone and North Zone are in operation at present. The names of the States participating in these Zonal Agreements are given below:—

South zone: Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

West zone: Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi.

North zone: Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi.

The main features of these Agreements are as under:—

(1) Vehicles plying under these agreements can carry goods from one point to another on specified roads of the participating States without obtaining counter-signatures and can operate on payment of tax at a single point.

(2) An operator is required to pay the usual taxes to the "home" State (Viz. Motor Vehicles Tax and Goods Tax, if any) and, in addition, pay a composite tax of Rs. 500/- to Rs. 700/- per annum to each of the other signatory States chosen for operation. All the taxes will be collected by the "home" State initially on behalf of the other States.

(3) 1,000 to 2,000 goods vehicles (public carriers) are covered under each of these agreements. Each of the signatory States shall issue composite permits not exceeding 200. These permits will be valid for National and State Highways specified in the Agreements.

(4) The agrements are operative for periods ranging from two to five years.

(5) An operator would have the option to choose a minimum of three/four States besides the "home" State, for operation of his vehicles. (This appiles only to the West Zone and North Zone Agreements).

Small Farmers Development Agency in Mawryngkneng Meghalaya

1733. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pilot Small Farmers Development Agency scheme was out in operation in the Mawryngkneng Development Block, Khasi Hills (Meghalaya);

(b) whether strong representations have been made to him by local farmers of the block alleging large scale

corruption in the matter of the disbursement of loans and grants to the farmers; and

(c) whether an enquiry into these allegations has been instituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) A Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Project has been sanctioned under Central Sector Scheme during the IV Five Year Plan in the Districts of K. & J. Hills (Meghalaya) for the benfit of Marginal Farmers having holdings upto 5 acres and Agril. Labourers having a homestead and deriving more than 50 per cent of wages from agriculture. The scheme covers three blocks viz., Mawryngkneng, Bhoi and Jowai.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Correct figures of Promotion of Vanaspati by Manufacturers

1734. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the check Government exercise on the manufacturers of Vanaspati to ensure their correct figures of the quantity manufactured as declared by the manufacturers; and

(b) whether any cases have been detected during the last one year, in which manufactures under stated the quantity manufactured and supplied the concealed quantity in the black market through their agents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): Vanaspati factories in the country are required to submit daily, weekly and monthly returns to Government showing production, despatches and stocks of Vanaspati and also maintain registers showing these particulars on day-to-day basis; the latter are checked periodically by Government inspectors and the stocks shown therein physically verified.

(b) No such case has come to notice.

Installed capacity and Production of Vanaspati Manufacturing Units

1735. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the installed capacity and the production of 20 major Vanaspati manufacturing Units in the country during the past one year, Unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. 6307/74].

Students Federation Demand for Educational Facilities at Secondary post Secondary, College and University Stages

1736. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WEFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Student's Federation of India at its 2nd Conference at Calcutta has demanded immediate increase in educational facility at secondary stage, at two years post-secondary stage and college and univercity levels; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Government has not received a copy of the demands made in the Conference.

Loss due to Curtailment in Indias Shipping Service

1737. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to shortage of furnace oil, Indias Shipping Service has been cut down;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the loss incurred due to the curtailment of the service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Due to the bunker shortage and to serve India's trade, the Shipping Corporation of India have rationalised their services as follows:

(1) Services to the West Asia Gulf have been increased to two sailings each from Bombay and Calcutta.

(2) The SCI have decided to call at Sri Lanka ports to lift some exports and to carry imports wherever possible in order to enable the ships to get bunkers at Colombo.

(3) The Bi-monthly promotional services from the West Coast to Australia have bene suspended. These ships are being utilised to augment services from Calcutta to Australia.

(4) The sailing of the passenger-cum-cargo vessel "State of Haryana" plying in the Bombay/East Africa sector have been curtailed from 11 to 6 per year in order to conserve bunkers.

(5) Services from Calcutta to Great Lakes/Canada have been re-organised with a view to clearing more cargo from Calcutta to Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong.

(6) Ports of call have been reduced wherever possible keeping in view the requirements of the trade.

Other shipping companies have also adjusted their sailing schedules depending upon situation arising from difficult bunker situation.

(c) The extent to which earnings of Indian Shipping companies will be affected cannot be anticipated at this stage.

Additional Bonus to Workers of Major Ports

1738. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Port, Dock and Waterfront Workers Federation of India has written to the Central Government demanding additional bonus to the workers of the major ports; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Intimation was received from the Port, Dock and Waterfront Workers' Federation of India that it had directed all its affiliates to agitate for 20 per cent of gross earnings minus the amount already paid as bonus/ex-gratia for the year 1972-73 to the port workers. This demand was included in the strike notices served on different port authorities by the affiliates of this Federation, along with the demand for constitution of wage revision machinery and some other demands. These notices were not pressed in view of the meeting fixed by the Ministry of

labour to discuss the question of setting up of a wage revision machinery.

However the Port Trust employees are not covered by the Payment of Bonus Act but have been paid *ex-gratia* in lieu of bonus for 1972-73 at the rate of 8-1/3 per cent.

Crisis in Bombay Port

1739. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay port has not as yet recovered from last year's crisis; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to congestion in Bombay Port. The position regarding pre-berthing detention to ships at Bombay Port has improved very materially since the introduction of third shift working in December, 1973. and there is no serious congestion now.

Target of Coarse Grain in absence of Enforcement of Levy on Farmer by State Governments

1740. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in a position to reach the target of coarse grain, keeping in view the reluctance of State Governments to enforce any levy on farmers as the gap between the procurement and market prices is very wide; and

(b) if so, the policy of Government in such circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). With a view to maximise the procurement of coarse grains, the State Governments were allowed to adopt a system of procurement which was best suited to the local conditions. Producers' levy in the case of coarse grains has been imposed in some of the major producing States while in others there is a traders' levy on coarse grains or a combination of the two. The pace of procurement of coarse grains has been found to be slow in some States indicating the likelihood of a substantial shortfall in the achievement of the target. One of the reasons for the slow pace of procurement is that the open market prices are ruling higher than the procurement prices. The progress of procurement has been reviewed with the States concerned. Action to step up the pace of procurement is being taken by the State Governments accordingly.

Pump Sets purchased in Bihar

1741. SHRI M. S. PURTY:

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3041 on the 3rd December, 1973 regarding crores wasted on junk pump sets in Bihar and state:

(a) the number of pumping sets purchased and distributed to the farmers in the State of Bihar during 1972-73;

(b) whether some of them were purchased by the Bihar Krishi Udyog Nigam and are lying in godown and are of no use; and

(c) if so, the number of such pumping sets and the money involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

बिहार सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को चावल की सप्लाई करने में हुई प्रगति

1742. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक लाख टन चावल देने का वायदा किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). 1 लाख टन चावल अधिप्राप्त करने के लक्ष्य के प्रति 50,000 मीटरी टन केन्द्रीय पूल को देने का वायदा किया गया था। राज्य सरकार ने अब तक 40,000 मीटरी टन चावल अधिप्राप्त किया है और केन्द्रीय पूल को कोई मात्रा पेश नही की गई है।

Survey regarding prostitution

1743. SHRI M. S. UPRTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey of the wide-spread prostitution in the country;

(b) if so, the number of rescued women, Statewise during last two years; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to remove it and to improve the social standard of society?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No all India survey has been conducted.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 was enacted to provide for measures to suppress the traffic, abolish the brothels and commercialised vide and is intended to be a supplement to the provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

In addition, the various economic, educational and social programmes in different sectors directly or indirectly aim at this end. The Association for Social Health in India, New Delhi, is also given financial assistance for voluntary effort towards preventive and rehabilitative services, etc.

खाद्य तेल का संकट

1744. **श्री बन्दूलाल बन्द्राकर :**
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खाद्य तेल के संकट ने उग्र रूप धारण कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). चालू वर्ष में अच्छी खरीफ फसल के बावजूद देश में तेल की सप्लाई और मूल्य की स्थिति कठिन है। इसका कारण यह है कि 1972–73 के दौरान तिलहनों के उत्पादन में भारी कमी हुई जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप स्टाक खत्म हो गया। सट्टे का व्यापार और विभिन्न स्तरों पर स्टाक की

जमाखोरी, सामान्य मूल्य-स्तर में वृद्धि और विश्व की मंडियों में तेलों के मूल्यों में तेजी से वृद्धि भी इसके कारण हैं। सरकार ने देश में वनस्पति तिलहनों और तेलों की उपलब्धि में सुधार करने और उनकी कीमतों में वृद्धि रोकने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाये हैं। इनमें ये शामिल हैं—विभिन्न तिलहनों, तेलों और चिकनाई का आयात करके यथासम्भव सप्लाई बढ़ाना, बिनौले की पिराई और चावल की भूसी के तेलों को प्रोत्साहन देना, वृक्ष मूलक गौण तिलहनों के अधिकाधिक प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देना, वनस्पति घी के निर्माण में विभिन्न वैकल्पिक तेलों का प्रयोग करके मूंगफली और सरसों के तेल के प्रयोग पर पाबंदी लगाना, सोयाबीन और सूरजमुखी के बीज जैसे पारम्परिक और अपारम्परिक तिलहनों का उत्पादन बढ़ाना तथा बैंक ऋण और सट्टा व्यापार का नियमन करना। हाल ही ही में राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे सट्टा व्यापार और जमाखोरी को रोकने के लिए कदम उठायें।

दिल्ली के हरिनगर डिपो में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के ड्राइवरों द्वारा हड़ताल

1745. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्लीं परिवहन निगम के हरि नगर डिपो के ड्राइवरों द्वारा 31 जनवरी 1974 को हड़ताल कर दिए जाने से दिल्ली मे बसों का यातायात ठप्प हो गया था ;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणाम स्वरूप जनता को काफी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ा ;

(ग) क्या ड्राइवर और कण्डक्टर प्रायः ऐसा करते रहते हैं जिससे बस यातायात अवरुद्ध हो जाता है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बनाने का विचार कर रही है जिससे यातायात ठीक ढंग से चलता रहे और भविष्य में इस प्रकार कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न न हों ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) जी, नहीं। परन्तु माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उल्लिखित तारीख तो बस सेवाओं में गड़बड़ी रही जो अधिकांश पश्चिम दिल्ली में और हरिनगर डिपो के कुछ इलाकों में हुई जो दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के प्रबन्ध द्वारा हरिनगर डिपो से सबद्ध कुछ चालकों को शाहदरा डिपो 2 की बदली के जारी किये गये आदेश के विरुद्ध उक्त डिपो के कुछ कर्मचारियों द्वारा धरना देने के कारण हुई।

(ख) प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं की पूरा करने के लिए अन्य डिपुओं से चलने वाली सेवाओं को मोड़ा गया।

(ग) जी, नही।

(घ) हड़तालों, कर्मचारियों में अनुशासन हीनता और निगम को वित्तीय घाटा रोकने के लिए प्रशासनिक आदेश जारी किये गये हैं जिसमें यह निर्धारित किया गया कि उन कर्मचारियों को कोई वेतन नहीं दिया जायेगा जो बिना छुट्टी मांगे या उच्च अधिकारियों के स्वीकृति के बिना अनुपस्थित रहेगा। इसी तरह जहां कर्मचारी काम पर आया है परन्तु कोई ड्यूटी नहीं करता उसे वेतन संदाय अधिनियम के अधीन ऐसी अवधियों के लिए कोई वेतन देय नहीं होगा।

खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई में वृद्धि करने के लिए राज्यों से अनरोध

1746. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्यों ने उनको खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई में वृद्धि करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है, उनके नाम क्या है तथा इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय भण्डार से खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई में वृद्धि करने के लिए राज्य सरकारो से कई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए है । केन्द्रीय भण्डार मे खाद्यान्नो का स्टाक, राज्यों की सापेक्ष आवश्यकताओं और अन्य संगत तथ्यों को ध्यान मे रख कर विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों / प्रशासनों को प्रति माह केन्द्रीय भण्डार से आवंटन किए जाते हैं । माह फरवरी, 1974 के लिए गुजरात, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, असम बिहार, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, उड़ीसा, अण्डमान तथा गोआ को अधिक आवटन किए गए थे ।

Use of Damodar Valley Corporation Canal for Inland Water Transport

1747. **SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent and the progress of work for use of Damodar Valley Corporation Canal for Inland Water Transport so far made;

(b) whether any attempt was made to use this canal for transporting goods between Calcutta and Durgapur; if so, results of this attempt; and

(c) whether any suggestions were made by the Corporation for mechanisation of the lock gates of the canal; if so, whether the suggestion has been considered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE). (a) A sum of Rs. 422.29 lakhs has so far been spent upto 1972-73 for providing navigational facilities on the Damodar Valley Corporation Canal, excavation of navigation canal, construction of locks, bridges, cross drainage works, loading and unloading berths approach roads, electrification of locks mechanisation of gates miscellaneous works etc. Most of these works have been completed.

(b) Attempts were made in the past to use the canal for transporting goods between Calcutta and Durgapur on commercial basis. Some private operators started inland water transport services in the canal but could not continue the operation due to various reasons. The Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., also tried to organise water transport of coal on this canal using their fleet, but found that the cost of transport by road-cum-water route is much higher than the cost by direct road transport

(c) No suggestion for mechanisation of lock gates of the canal has been received from the Damodar Valley Corporation.

Misusing of 'Kerala House' in Delhi

1748. **SHRI BIREN DUTTA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has imposed any fine on the Kerala Government on the plea of misusing "Kerala House" in Delhi;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether his consent was obtained before imposing this fine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Under the terms of the lease, the property is to be used only for residential purposes. On inspection of the premises, it was found that some portion of it was being used for purposes other than the one intended under the terms of the Lease Deed. As such the Government of Kerala were asked to get the breaches regularised on payment of necessary charges.

(c) It is not necessary under the terms of the Lease.

चौथी तथा पांचवीं योजना के दौरान पशुओं की नस्ल सुधारने के लिये आवंटित धनराशि

1749. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पशुओं (गायों तथा सांडों) की नस्ल सुधारने तथा तत्सम्बन्धी योजनाओं के लिये कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई;

(ख) इस पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई; और

(ग) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उक्त योजनाओं के लिये कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) राज्यों को धनराशि का नियतन पूरी वार्षिक योजना के लिये ब्लाक ऋण के तौर पर और अनुदान के आधार पर किया जाता है । राज्य सरकारें अपनी स्वेच्छा से राज्य की योजनाओं में अलग-अलग स्कीमों के लिये धनराशि आवंटित करती हैं । चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतर्गत 233.03 करोड़ रुपये (94.05 करोड़ रुपये पशु पालन के अंतर्गत और 138.97 करोड़ रुपये डेरी के अंतर्गत) के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ख) इस समय पशु पालन और डेरी विकास कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत 154 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है ।

(ग) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे के अनुसार पशु पालन तथा डेरी विकास योजनाओं के लिये 522.40 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात तथा राजस्थान के आवास बोर्डों को दिया गया ऋण

1750. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीवन बीमा निगम के मध्य प्रदेश गुजरात और राजस्थान के आवास बोर्डों को वर्ष 1972–73 और 1973–74 के दौरान कितनी धनराशि ऋण के रूप में दी है;

(ख) क्या इन राज्यों के आवास बोर्डों ने वर्ष 1973–74 के दौरान विशेष ऋण मांगा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक बोर्ड ने कितनी-कितनी धनराशि की मांग की है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) जीवन बीमा निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान के राज्य आवास बोर्डों को 1972–73 तथा 1973–74 में कोई ऋण नहीं दिया । तथापि, जीवन बीमा निगम ने गुजरात आवास बोर्ड को 1972–73 में 1.5 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण दिया था । गुजरात आवास बोर्ड को 1973–74 में जीवन बीमा निगम ने कोई ऋण नहीं दिया था ।

(ख) और (ग). केवल गुजरात आवास बोर्ड ने 1973–74 में 2.00 करोड़ रुपये के विशेष ऋण की मांग की थी ।

कृषि मूल्य आयोग में किसानों का प्रतिनिधित्व

1751. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि मूल्य आयोग में किसानों को प्रतिनिधित्व दिये जाने के बारे में संसद सदस्यों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों से बार-बार मांग की जाती रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) इस मामले में निर्णय कब तक कर लिया जायेगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग) कृषि मूल्य आयोग में किसानों को प्रतिनिधित्व देने के लिए सदस्य समय-समय पर मांग करते रहे है । किसानो के एक प्रतिनिधि को कृषि मूल्य आयोग का पूर्णकालिक सदस्य बनाने संबंधी प्रश्न पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया है और इस संबंध में शीघ्र ही निर्णय किया जायेगा ।

Central Directive on Disorders due to Land Reform in States

1752. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in certain States the rich peasants and landlords had taken to arms and violence against land reform and procurement;

(b) whether there are reports regarding this in press from Bihar, West Bengal, Gujarat and Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken against them; and

(d) whether the Central Government has given any directive to the States against it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Demurrage payable in respect of Vessels waiting in Ports

1753. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many ships carrying foodgrains and fertilisers separately arrived in each major port during the period from 1st October, 1973 to 31st January, 1974;

(b) the maximum period of waiting in roads due to non-availability of quay berths or mooring berth; and

(c) the amount of demurrage payable in respect of each vessel portwise during the same period from 1st October, 1973 to 31st January, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

U.G.C. Recommendation regarding Recruitment of Demonstrators in Colleges and Universities

1754. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has recommended not to recruit Demonstrators in the Colleges and Universities with effect from the Fifth Plan period;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the decision of the U.G.C. and the Ministry of Education regarding the personnel, who will perform the present jobs and duties of Demonstrators; and

(d) whether the U.G.C. and Ministry of Education discussed the points raised regarding this issue in the memorandum submitted by the Bihar State Demonstrators Association and if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). The Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges, appointed by the University Grants Commission, is of the view that there is no need for tutors and demonstrators in Universities and Colleges. Facilities, however, should be provided to enable the existing incumbents to improve their qualifications, with a view to their ultimate appointment as lecturers. The Committee felt that the present work of tutors and demonstrators should be done by the lecturers. The Commission has endorsed these recommendations of the Committee. The Government also agrees with the recommendations.

The suggestions made in the various memoranda submitted by the Bihar State Demonstrator's Association to the U.G.C. and the Central Government have been considered.

Congestion in Ports on West Coast due to unloading of Foodgrains

1755. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was congestion in the ports on the West coast during November 1973 to January, 1974 in regard to unloading of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the losses suffered thereby; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On account of bunching of ships and frequent disruption of work by the employees at the ports and on the Railways the discharge and clearance of foodgrains was adversely affected Consequently, a number of ships were delayed on or for berths during the period November, 1973 to January, 1974. The exact amount of ship demurrage thus incurred is not yet known since the time sheets for the ships affected have not yet been finalised.

(c) In order to reduce the bunching of vessels almost all the major/minor ports in the country were utilised for discharging foodgrains. Other steps taken were installation of new discharging machines; resorting to midstream discharge in barges from vessels: introduction of third shift in certain ports and depots; incentive piece-rate scheme for labour; augmentation of labour force, increased clearance of foodgrains by road and rail as and when possible, etc.

Constitutional protection to Land Ceiling Legislation of Andhra Pradesh

1756. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Central Government for constitutional protection to the States Land Ceiling Legislation; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revised land ceiling act of Andhra Pradesh requires some further amendment. A bill incorporating the proposed amendments has been introduced to the State Legislature. After it is enacted, necessary steps for the inclusion of the ceiling law in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution will be taken.

Charges against F.C.I.

1757. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been increased charges of corruption, mismanagement, inefficient administration against the Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether Government of India has taken note of these allegations;

(c) whether there are proposals to streamline the functioning of the Food Corporation of India in view of these allegations; and

(d) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The working of the Food Corporation of India is under constant review and administrative, financial and other steps as may be necessary are being taken with a view to achieving greater efficiency and economy in its operations. Allegations against the FCI and its working are always taken note of by Government.

Passenger Shipping Link between Bombay and Konkan Ports

1758 SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether passenger shipping link between Bombay and Konkan ports had been discontinued for sometime past;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the service is being resumed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Konkan Coastal Passenger Shipping Services is usually operated from September every year to May of the following year. It remains suspended during the monsoon period. During 1973 the M/s. Chowgule Steamship Ltd., were not agreeable to re-start the service without getting a decision from Government regarding their request for increase in passenger fares. The Government considered the matter and decided to take over the ships utilised for this service. The service was resumed by Mogul Line Ltd., a public sector shipping company with effect from 14th November, 1973.

Temporary Employees in Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi

1759 SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of permanent and temporary posts on the Establishment of Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi;

(b) the total number of employees in the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi who have rendered 10, 15 and 20 years of service and number of such employees under each group who are still temporary; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) There are 2,278 permanent posts and 391 temporary posts in Minto Road Press.

(b) and (c). All employees who have 15 to 20 years' service are permanent. However, only 6 employees who have 10 years' service to their credit are still temporary. Main reasons for their not being declared permanent are vigilance cases against 3 officers and administrative reasons in case of others.

Issue of Basmati Rice through Fair Price Shops in Delhi

1760. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the period for which basmati rice was issued to Delhi consumers through fair price shops during the year 1973 and upto 28th February, 1974; and

(b) the reasons for which regular supply of basmati rice is not made in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Basmati rice was issued in Delhi during May, 1973 to July, 1973.

(b) Regular supply of basmati rice is not possible in Delhi because of limited availability of this variety in the Central Pool.

Auction of Plots of Land by D.D.A.

1761. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of the Delhi Development Authority to release some plots of land in the Capital to be sold to middle income group through draw of lots at a fixed price in the near future;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor when every day the D.D.A. has been auctioning plots of land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority is concentrating on the construction of flats for persons in the MIG, LIG etc. at present.

Delhi Milk Scheme without Licence

1762. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme has been functioning without a licence from the Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether it has ever been challanned for not obtaining licence; and

(c) when the DMS is expected to obtain licence to function from the Delhi Municipal Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The Delhi Milk Scheme is not in possession of a valid licence from the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(b) The DMS has not been challanned for not obtaining a licence.

(c) An application from DMS for a licence is pending with the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Bonus Coupons meant for Farmers held back by Commission Agents in Punjab

1763. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Commission agents in Punjab had held back almost all the wheat bonus coupons without disbursing them among the farmers and demanded for Commission; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The State Government has reported that no such cases have come to their notice.

All India Students' Federation Conference held at Cochin

1764. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nineteenth National Conference of All India Students' Federation was held at Cochin from 14th to 17th January, 1974;

(b) if so, whether Government have received copies of resolutions passed at the Conference;

(c) if so, the gist thereof; and

(d) whether Government have considered the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). The demands made at the Conference of All India Students' Federation held at Cochin from January 14—17, 1974 have been recently received and are under examination. A statement giving their demands is attached.

STATEMENT

Demands made in the 19th Conference of the All India Students' Federation held at Cochin from January 14—17, 1974:—

1. A new education system with scientific content and orientation and also with socialist, secular democratic ideals and perspective should be evolved which would inspire patriotism and secularism and feeling of solidarity among students.

2. Teacher-students ratio should be reduced. Better relation and proper understanding should be developed among them.

3. There should be proper link between manpower planning and education.

4. The present outdated examination system should immediately be discarded and University Grants Commission recommendations on examination reform should be tried with necessary flexibility. While doing so, necessary safeguards should be ensured that this system will not be abused.

5. Medium of instruction at all levels should be the regional languages. Steps be taken without any further delay to develop regional languages well-suited for the purpose.

6. Statutory democratic students unions should be set-up. Active student participation at all levels of decision-making bodies of the universities and other educational institutions should be ensured. The teaching and non-teaching staff should also find their due place in all these bodies.

7. Secondary education has to be made free and primary education free, compulsory and universal.

8. More facilities for sports games, recreation, accommodation (Hostel) and also library and laboratory facilities should be provided.

All India Youth Federation Conference held at Cochin

1765. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifth National Conference of All India Youth Federation was held at Cochin from 17th to 20th January, 1974;

(b) whether Government have received copies of resolution passed at the Conference;

(c) if so, the gist thereof; and

(d) whether Government have considered the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, these were obtained recently.

(c) These resolutions are:

(i) on the campaign for the right to vote at the age of eighteen;

(ii) on the Unity of the Youth and about united campaigns, movements and activities;

(iii) on the campaign against unemployment price rise and other serious economic problems; and

(iv) on the campaign against imperialism for solidarity and peace.

(d) Government of India, in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, would take into account the suggestions offered by this as well as other organised groups of youth in formulating policies in respect of matters falling within the purview of the Ministry.

River Transport between Calcutta and Kanpur

1766. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether river transport would be introduced between Calcutta and Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). At present, there is no proposal for introduction of river transport between Calcutta and Kanpur.

Procurement Failure due to Grafts

1767. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in many States procurement failed due to grafts;

(b) if so, the names of such States; and

(c) whether Government have taken stern action against those alleged F.C.I. officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Procurement is done by the public agencies including the State Governments, cooperatives and the Food Corporation of India. In specific cases of allegations necessary action is taken by the appropriate authorities.

Survey by Punjab Agricultural University about Agricultural Education

1769. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Agricultural University has made a survey of the 24-day Punjab-wide strike of Farm Inspectors and has come to certain conclusions about agricultural education;

(b) if so, the gist of the findings; and

(c) the Government's action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) The Punjab Agricultural University has informed that no survey has been undertaken by them.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Setting up of Building Materials Corporation

1770. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI RAMKANWAR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering setting up of a Building Materials Corporation to increase availability of building materials at lower cost; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are being worked out.

Economy in Construction

1771. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that an Expert Committee appointed by the Kerala Government has found that construction costs can be reduced upto 33 per cent by adopting certain measures; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to examine these suggestions and incorporate them in the Government's construction programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Kerala Government has been requested to make available a copy of the report in question.

Teaching of history of science at school level.

1772. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students are taught history of Science at the School level;

(b) in view of many draw-backs in the syllabus in schools whether Government are considering to change the syllabus in order to promote scientific orientation to education; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in that direction and the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A new approach to school curriculum and syllabus is being worked out at the moment with the help of a Committee of Experts which has been set up. Promotion of scientific orientation to education is important and will receive the attention of the Committee.

(c) In view of the fact that the Committee has just started to work it is too early to mention results at this stage.

Teaching and Research Centres engaged in Economics and Social Research

1774. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many teaching and research centres are there in India engaged in economic and social research;

(b) the sources of their finance; and

(c) whether there is a method of co-ordinating their work so that not much of repetition is made?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Teaching in Social Sciences (including Economics) at the post Graduate level is being done in about 500 University Teaching Departments and in about 700 affiliated colleges. Many of these Centres also conduct research. In addition there are 95 research Institutions outside University system which also do research in Social Sciences.

(b) University Institutions are supported by funds from State Government, Central Government (through the University Grants Commission), fees and other sources. The Research Institutions which are outside the University system do not get grants from the University Grants Commission but they are also assisted by the State Governments the Government of India and donations and contributions.

(c) The University Grants Commission has subject panels for different social sciences disciplines which take an over view of the teaching in the discipline. Similarly Indian Council of Social Sciences Research has standing committees for different social science disciplines which take an over view of the research in these fields. The Indian Council of Social Sciences Research also brings out certain periodical publications which give an idea of the current research in social sciences being done at these Centres. This helps, not only to spread information, but also to avoid overleap and duplication.

Teaching of Economics

1774. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will he Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the teaching of economics is not suited to our needs;

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government the criticism made by famous British economist Mrs. Joan Robinson regarding the present system of teaching economics in the country as well as the fast switch to mathematical economics; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). Government is of the view that the teaching of most subjects at the University stage has to be improved and upgraded on the principles of modernization, improvement of standards, relevance and significance. This also applies to the teaching of economics.

Prof. (Mrs.) Joan Robinson has put forward the view that the teaching of economics needs to be greatly improved in all countries and especially in the developing countries. She has also recently published a book on the subjects. She wanted to test her ideals and discussed them with University teachers in this country who are teaching economic theory in different universities and affiliated colleges. At the invitation of the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research she therefore came to India and held seminars at the Centre for Development Studies. Trivandrum (in collaboration with Prof. K. N. Raj), at the institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore (in collaboration with Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao), at the Osmania University, Hyderabad (in collaboration with Prof. Gautam Mathur), at the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona (in collaboration with Prof. V. M. Dandekar) and at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi in collaboration with Prof. Krishna Bhardwaj). These discussions were extremely useful.

The Commission has set up a panel of experts in economics to examine among other things, the status of research in Economics and orientation that should be given to it in relation to the needs of the country.

Difference between Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce on quantum of export of sugar

1775. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agriculture Ministry and Commerce Ministry have

differed on the quantum of sugar to be exported; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Various suggestions in regard to the quantum of sugar to be exported have been received from the different Ministries consulted. The quantity of sugar to be exported will be reviewed and decided from time to time taking into account the production prospects, requirements for domestic consumption and the international price trends.

100,000 tonnes of Salt lying with Tuticorin Market owing to lack of Shipping

1776. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that about 100,000 tonnes of salt are lying in the Tuticorin market owing to lack of shipping facilities and at the same time there is an acute scarcity of salt in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure fair distribution to the people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Salt Manufacturers and Merchants Association of Tuticorin had brought to the notice of the Director General of Shipping in December, 1973 that a quantity of 1.5 lakh tonnes of salt was awaiting shipment from Tuticorin to Calcutta and had requested for allocation of shipping space. No scarcity of salt in West Bengal has so far been reported.

(b) The shipment of salt from Tuticorin to Calcutta from December, 1973 to February, 1974 is as follows:

(Tonnes)

Month	No. of ships sailed	Quantity Shipped
December, 1973 .	5	19,226
January, 1974 . .	1	6,019
Feb. '74 (Upto 15-2 74) .	3	20,049

Efforts are being made to increase the availability of ships for movement of salt to Calcutta.

Basis of computation of marketable surplus in fixing procurement targets and levy rate

1777. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the basis of computation of marketable surplus in fixing procurement targets for States and levy rate for individual agriculturists; and

(b) what are the State targets and individual levy rates, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Two Statements (I and II) giving the required information about procurement targets and rates of levy on agriculturists respectively are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6308/74].

The procurement targets for States are fixed in consultation with the State Governments taking into account the assessment of marketable surplus computed on the basis of estimated production consumption pattern and

average consumption within the State, past experience, sample surveys conducted by the Directorate of Economies and Statistics etc. In addition to the system of grade levy on the agriculturists on the basis of the acreage cultivated by them some State Governments have also introduced a system of levy on millers in respect of rice and a levy on traders in respect of rice and coarse grains.

Overhauling Education System

1778. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether intention of overhauling the educational system in the country find its place in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). In the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Government proposes to make an intensive effort to reconstruct the educational system in the country so as to make it an instrument of social transformation. The thrust of the Plan is in four main directions: (i) ensuring equality of educational opportunities as part of the overall plan of ensuring social justice; (ii) establishing closer links between the pattern of education on the one hand and the needs of the development and the employment market on the other; (iii) improvement of the quality of education imparted and (iv) involvement of the academic community, including students, in the tasks of social and economic development.

The main features of the Plan are as follows:

(1) A very high priority to the elementary education and the outlays for it are being stepped up from Rs. 239 crores in the Fourth Plan to Rs. 743 crores in the Fifth Plan. To this may be added to Rs. 112 crores provided for school fooding programmes under Nutrition. The total outlay of Rs. 855 crores, thus arrived at for elementary education, will constitute 47 per cent of the total outlays on education in the Fifth Plan as against 30 per cent in the Fourth Plan. It is also proposed to radically after the strategy for its development by emphasising universal provision of facilities, creating a fairly homogeneous cohort in class I, reduction in wastage and stagnation, multipoint entry, a large programme of part-time education, enrolment of children from the weaker Sections of the community (especially scheduled castes and scheduled tribes) and improvement of quality.

(2) At the secondary stage, emphasis is proposed to be laid on proper planning of the location of secondary schools, vocationalisation of the higher secondary stage, adoption of uniform pattern of 10 plus 2 plus 3, and improvement of quality;

(3) Introduction of work-experience at all stages of education;

(4) (i) The main strategy for the development of university education will be such as to ensure that, while the social demand for higher education, particularly for satisfying the rising expectations of the newly emerging socio-economic groups, continues to be met, indiscriminate expansion of facilities is not allowed to further dilute the standards of university education, University courses will also need to

be restructured so that the students completing their education are enabled to become productive members of society:

(ii) Development of post-graduate education and research, and improvement of quality;

(5) Large scale development of programmes of Youth Welfare, physical education and games and sports. The Nehru Yuvak Kendras will provide the focus for youth activities especially among non-students; these centres, suitably assisted by academic institutions in the neighbourhood, the State Government concerned and the voluntary organisations, ill meet the various needs of physical activities, recreation and education of the youth. Provision of greater opportunities for service to student youth through National Service Programme.

(6) The encourage talent and to overcome the environmental handicap of the weaker sections, considerable increased emphasis is being laid on scholarships in diverse fields including special incentives for education of girls;

(7) Further consolidation and qualitative improvement of programmes of technical education including expansion and diversification of training facilities for the middle level workers;

(8) Special emphasis on advanced basic and applied research which *inter alia* will provide the requisite infrastructure for the national effort in research and Development;

(9) Development of informal education at all stages. This will include (i) the multiple-entry and part time education programmes at the elementary stage; (ii) programmes of informal education for youth in the age group of 15-25; (iii) programmes of informal education at the secondary stage; (iv) the establishment of an open University at the national level and provision of facilities for correspondence education in at least one university in each State and (v) full facilities for private study both at the Secondary and university stages;

(10) An over-riding emphasis on academic dispute such as revision of curricula, adoption of new methods of teaching, examination reform, improvement of text-books, teacher education—both pre-service and in-service, encouragement to experimentation and innovation, use of modern educational technology, including mass media, improved supervision and the development of closer ties between the school and the community;

(11) A special emphasis on programmes of adult education which will include (i) informal education including liquidation of illiteracy and provision of welfare services for the age group 15-25 and (ii) linking the programme of liquidating adult illiteracy with employment programmes;

(12) Qualitative improvement of selected institutions at all stages;

(13) Development of Hindi and Modern Indian languages, Sanskrit and other classical languages;

(14) Stress on implementation;

(15) A greater emphasis on programme of cultural development and their integration with these of education and

(16) Special programmes of pre-school development.

Extension of Konkan line from Panjim to Mangalore

1779. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the suggestion of the National Shipping Board dated the 3rd December 1973 to examine the extension of the Konkan line from Panjim to Mangalore; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). At the meeting of the National Shipping Board held on 3rd Jan., 1974, the Board decided to recommend to the Government that the Konkan Service may be extended to Mangalore. The suggestion is receiving attention of the Directorate General of Shipping and the Mogul Lines.

Loan to Maharashtra for break-water wall in Ratnagiri Harbour

1780. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan demanded by the Government of Maharashtra for the break-water wall in the Ratnagiri Harbour;

(b) how much of it has been given so far; and

(c) what decision is taken regarding the remaining portion of the loan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) An amount of Rs. 107 lakhs was allocated for the development of Ratnagiri port during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The State Government have requested for an additional amount of Rs. 150 lakhs for, among other things, extension of break-water from 1500' to 1900',

(b) An amount of Rs. 92 lakhs was released to the State Government upto the end of 1972-73 and a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed to be released during the current financial year.

(c) The matter has been taken up suitably with the Planning Commission.

Development of Fishing Port on Maharashtra Coast

1781. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have made any proposal for the development of fishing ports in that State:

(b) if so, the gist of the proposal; and

(c) what decision and action has been taken by the Government in the matter of the development of fishing ports in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Government of Maharashtra suggested provision of landing and

berthing facilities for fishing vessels at as many as 21 sites.

(b) The proposals from the Maharashtra Government include provision of self-contained harbours at Mirkarwada, Dighi and Dahanu and, minor facilities at Agrao, Datiware, Padve Jeevana, Karanja, Mora, Burondi, Sakrinate, Paj Harnal Vashi, Mandad, Rajpuri, Purnagad, Kasar Veli, Achra, Karul, Ade Uttamber and Kelshi, involving an expenditure of Rs. 10.5 crores.

(c) In respect of Mirkarwada, the State Government have been requested to furnish a revised proposal in the light of a review made recently.

The nature of facilities proposed to be provided at Dighi is tied up with a decision on the location of a deep sea fishing harbour at Sassoon Dock, as the latter is likely to be deferred due to very high cost. This is under consideration of Government.

Sanctioning of the project for Dahanu could not be proceeded with in the absence of an economic evaluation report, which has recently been furnished by the Project on Pre-investment Survey of Fishing Harbours.

In regard to the provision of landing and berthing facilities for fishing vessels at 18 other centres, based on the extent of fishing activities, engineering and economic considerations, the proposals for Agrao, Datiware, Padve and Jeevana are under consideratioin. The proposal for Karanja has, however, been referred to the Project on Pre-investment Survey of Fishing Harbours for a detailed technical scrutiny, as it involves an expenditure of more than Rs. 10 lakhs.

It may also be mentioned that the total provision for berthing and landing facilities at minor ports is only 12.0 crores in the Fifth Plan. There would, therefore, be difficulty in meeting the requirements of minor fishing harbours in full of all the Maritime States.

Development of Nhava Sheva Port

1782. SHRI SHANKERRAO SÁVANT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to develop the port at Nhava Sheva during the Fifth Plan period;

(b) if so, in what manner and at what expenditure;

(c) whether the Bombay Port Trust has offered to spend large amounts on the development of this port at Nhava Sheva; and

(d) if so, how far has their offer been accepted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A decision on the Nhava Sheva Port Project will be taken when the reports of three Working Groups appointed for the purpose of examining the traffic estimates and other aspects of the Project, are available.

(c) and (d). The Nhava Sheva Project as proposed by Bombay Port Trust is likely to cost Rs. 51.74 crores on estimates made in 1971. The Bombay Port Trust propose to spend Rs. 30 crores from their own funds on their development works in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Proposal to increase emoluments and perquisites of M.Ps.

1783. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the emoluments and perquisites of the M.Ps; and

(b) if so, the contemplated increase?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament at their sittings held on 4th and 5th April, 1973, has made certain recommendations regarding grant of additional facilities and amenities to the Members. These are under consideration of the Government in consultation with the Secretariats of Parliament.

Control over distribution of Fertiliser of Private Sector

1784. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any control over the distribution of fertiliser produced by the private sector in the country;

(b) if so, whether any complaint of black-market in fertiliser has been received with particular reference to the State of Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Distribution of the entire quantity of fertiliser in the country is controlled through orders under the Essential Commodities Act. These orders require the manufacturers to distribute specified quantities of fertilisers in specified States during a given period.

(b) A few reports of unscrupulous dealers taking advantage of the relative shortage of fertilisers and indulging in blackmarketing have been received from some State including Rajasthan.

(c) Action in such cases of violation of the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 is taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 by the concerned State Governments, who have been vested with adequate powers for the purpose.

Procedure for financing All-India Coordinated Research Project

1785. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any changed procedure regarding financing the All India Co-ordinated Research Projects being undertaken by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research; and

(b) the present procedure and changes proposed by the Government and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presently Indian Council of Agricultural Research is financing research under the All India Coordinated Project on 100 per cent basis. However, in the Fifth Plan it is proposed to share the cost of these projects between the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and States. Under the new procedure the Indian Council of Agricultural Research will contribute 75 per cent of the expenditure and the States concerned will meet 25 per cent of it.

This policy was adopted with a view to fully involve the States in the field agricultural research and education.

India's Annual Contribution to UNESCO

1786. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Government's annual contribution to the UNESCO has been increased recently;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be given and the reasons for granting such an increase; and

(c) the amount of annual contribution made by India to the UNESCO in the preceding three years 1971, 1972 and 1973 and the broad nature of activities, with the results achieved, of the UNESCO in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Our contribution, which is assessed at the rate of 1.45 per cent of UNESCO's regular budget is expected to amount to $17,41,335 approx. for the biennium 1973 and 1974. This represents a rise over previous years and is due to the increase in UNESCO's budget arising primarily from inflationary costs and devaluation of the U.S. dollar.

(c) The contributions paid by India during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 are as follows:—

	1971	1972	1973
Indian Currency . .	Rs. 36,00,000	Rs. 3,63,950	Rs. 29,58,408·80
Foreign exchange . (Sterling equivalent of US dollars)	$91,353 50	$5,37,220·50	$3,93,593

UNESCO assists in the execution of the projects taken up under the United Nations Development Programme in the fields of education, science and technology, namely, engineering and technological education and reseach, development of scientific research and strengthening of laboratories, television training, functional literacy, educational technology, curriculum development, and post-graduate agricultural education and research. In this capacity, UNESCO functions on behalf of the U.N.D.P. as the operative agency, *viz.*, it recruits and provides foreign experts, and arranges for the supply of equipment required and the placement of our trainees abroad. These projects have promoted the growth of our science and technology, have augmented our scientific and technical manpower and have contributed to national development.

Under its Regular Programme, UNESCO offers small grants ($46,000 during 1973) for projects in the fields of education, science, culture, social sciences and communication, requiring international assistance. Such grants are largely utilised for components requiring foreign exchange. UNESCO also meets the cost of international travel and per diem allowance of Indian participants in some of the international meetings, seminars, symposia, etc., which it organises from time time. It supplies to the Indian National Commission for Co-

operation with UNESCO, books, literature and other material for the programme of education for international understanding. UNESCO provides financial assistance to the extent of $15,000 per annum for the publication of the Tamil and Hindi editions of the UNESCO 'Courier'. It gives a few travel grants for visits abroad.

Our participation in various international seminars, symposia, workshops and conferences convened by UNESCO, including inter-governmental conferences and the biennial General Conference of UNESCO has enabled us to keep abreast of the latest advances and developments in Education, Science, Culture and Communication, to present our viewpoint in the fields of UNESCO's action in the international forum, and to influence the shaping of UNESCO's policies and programmes particularly in the developing countries, including Asia. We have been able to project effectively the Indian point of view in matters relating to Education, Culture, Science, Social Sciences and Communication through UNESCO. The world wide celebration of Mahtma Gandhi's Birth Centenary in 1968-69 was assisted by the resolution adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in 1968 which called upon all member countries and international non-governmental organisations to participate actively in the observance of the Centenary.

32,000-Ton Tanker for Great Eastern Shipping Company of Bombay

1787. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Great Eastern Shipping Company of Bombay has placed an order with the well-known Scottish ship-builders, Scott-Lithgow, for a 32,000-Ton products tanker; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features are as under:—

(i) **Price:** Not exceeding Pound (Sterling) 6.966 million inclusive of the Export Credit Guarantee cost.

(ii) **Size:** About 32,000 Metric Tonnes/about 18,000 GRT.

(iii) **Delivery:** March/April, 1975.

(iv) **Terms of payment of price:**

(a) 20 per cent of the price to be paid in stages, till delivery; and

(b) the balance 80 per cent of the price will be a deferred credit from the Bank of Scotland, to be arranged by the shipyard.

(c) the credit shall carry interest at 7 per cent per annum free of Indian Income-Tax and shall be repaid in 16 semi-annual instalments commencing six months after delivery of the vessel.

Non-supply of full sugar quota to West Bengal

1788. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to non-supply of sugar quota in full for West Bengal by the Centre, ration dealers could not issue sugar in greater Calcutta area for several weeks in the month of November, 1973 and December, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reasons for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Because of a combination of factors, such as, delay in delivery following interim stay orders obtained by some factories on writ petitions challenging the levy sugar prices determined in November, 1973 by the Government, delays in movement of sugar from the factories in surplus States to West Bengal caused by loco strike and operational difficulties shortage of diesel for road transport, etc., there was a shortfall in availability of levy sugar in West Bengal during certain periods of November and December, 1973.

Subsequently, with improvement in movement/supply arrangements, the arrears of sugar due to the cardholders have since been supplied.

Request from West Bengal for more rice and wheat for supply in modified ration area

1789. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal repeatedly asked for more rice and wheat for supply in modified ration area; and

(b) if so, the supply made in the last three months of the year 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal have been asking for the increased allocations of rice and wheat to meet the requirements both for statutory and modified ration areas. Keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central pool, the needs of other deficit States, the local market availability in the kharif season and other relevant factors, the following quantities of rice and wheat were supplied to the State Government during the months of October to December, 1973—

(In '000 tonnes)

	Rice	Wheat
October . .	21·3	115·1
November . .	26·3	107·4
December . .	33·6	90·9

The Government of West Bengal was also allotted 35 thousand tonnes of coarse grains to supplement the rice and wheat supplies for these three months.

Halting of D.T.C. Buses at proper Bus Stops

1790. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drivers of DTC do not stop buses at the proper stops and thus cause great inconvenience to the public; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There have been complaints from the travelling public in Delhi that the operational staff of Delhi Transport Corporation do not either stop the buses at proper bus stands or park the buses improperly and behave rudely with the public. In order to check such action/behaviour, the Corporation has posted about 180 members of its traffic supervisory staff on important bus stands in the city operational areas with effect from the 5th December, 1973. The reports made by this staff against the concerned conductors/drivers of D.T.C. are looked into by a Special Officer, who has been specially earmarked for this work and action

is taken against such drivers and conductors. The owners of private buses engaged by D.T.C., whose drivers are found not stopping buses at proper bus stands, are issued with notices to show cause why penalty should not be imposed on them in accordance with the terms of the hiring agreements.

Locust invasion

1791. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that locust will invade India early this year; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Press Reports appeared sometime back regarding the possibility of locust invasion in our country early this year. According to the latest position of locust population in our country and the adjoining countries, the possibility of any locust invasion at present appears remote The situation is, however, being closely watched. The Locust Control and Warning Organisation under the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage is conducting regular surveys for defection of locust in the desert areas in Rajasthan. Close liaison is also being maintained with other adjoining countries through the F.A.O.

वर्ष 1972–73 में बिहार को दिये गये गेहूं की मात्रा

1792. **श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार को वर्ष 1972–73 में कितना गेहूं दिया था और उस राज्य ने कितना गेहूं मांगा था, और

(ख) मांग के अनुसार पूरा गेहूं न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय भण्डार में स्टाक की उपलब्धता, कमी वाले सभी राज्यों की जरूरतों, बाजार में उपलब्धता, मूल्य-स्थिति तथा अन्य संगत तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखकर केन्द्रीय भण्डार से खाद्यान्नों के आवंटन किए जाते है । 1972–73 (अप्रैल-मार्च) के दौरान बिहार को 628 हजार मी० टन गेहूं सप्लाई किया गया था जबकि राज्य सरकार की मांग 1,790 हजार मी० टन की थी ।

Enquiry into Adulteration of Seeds

1793. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seeds which were distributed in Rajasthan were found to be adulterated and the General Secretary of the Rajasthan unit of Farmers' Federation of India has demanded judicial probe into what he described as "biggest treachery with the nation";

(b) whether Dr. Singh, Vice-Chancellor of Pantnagar Agriculture University had asserted that seeds adulteration had been done on a wide scale in the country;

(c) whether Government have made any investigation into the allegation and if so, the results of such investigation; and

(d) whether Government propose to hold an enquiry into these allegations and place the results of the enquiry before the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Government of Rajasthan have intimated that the seeds distributed in the State were not found adulterated; nor has a request been received by the State Government from the Rajasthan unit of Farmers' Federation, demanding judicial probe.

(b) to (d). The Government do not agree with the assessment in a news item appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 7th March, 1973 which referred to a statement attributed to Dr. D. P. Singh, Vice-Chancellor, U.P., Agricultural University Pantnagar, that seed adulteration had been done on a wide-scale in the country.

Production of Oilseeds

1794. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have collected the data of production or oil seeds needed for extracting edible oils; and

(b) if so, the total production of each variety during 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Estimates of production of vegetable oilseeds are compiled on a regular basis every year. The following table shows the All-India Final Estimates of the production of major edible oilseeds, *viz.*, groundnut, sesamum, rapeseed and mustard, during the agricultural year 1972-73:

(Thousand tonnes)

Groundnut (Nuts in shell) .	3923·8
Seasamum	355·4
Rapeseed & Mustard . .	1853·2

Similar production data for the year 1973-74 will become available sometime after the close of the agricultural year, *i.e.*, July-August, 1974.

Enquiry into Milk Supply during last Summer by DMS

1795. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. was inquiring into the handling of milk supply in the capital during the last summer by the Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(b) whether the said inquiries have since been completed and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recognition of Raza Library, Rampur as Institution of National Importance

1796. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided to recognise the Raza Library in Rampur in U.P. as an institution of national importance; and

(b) whether Government have acquired or are proposing to recognise the libraries and art treasures of all the former rulers of the princely States as of national importance and forming a part of museum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Under the merger

agreement of the erstwhile State of Rampur and the then Government of the United Provinces (now U.P.), the management and ownership of the Raza Library, Rampur, was transferred to a Board of Trustees. In view of the size and importance of the collection of the Library, the assistance rendered to the Library by the Central Government in the past, and the agreement of the Board of Trustees and the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the Central Government have decided to introduce shortly a Bill in the Parliament to declare the Library as an institution of national importance and to vest the management of it to a Board to be set up under the Act.

(b) No, Sir. In accordance with entry 62 of List I of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, only a library, museum or similar institution financed by the Government of India wholly or in part and declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance, can be given such recognition.

Release of third volume of Who's who of Indian Martyrs

1797. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3033 on 3rd December, 1973 regarding Who's who of Freedom Martyrs and state by which time the whole project is expected to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): The project of compilation and publication of Who's Who of India Martyrs has already been completed. The third and the last volume in the series was published in August, 1973.

Effect of Mechanisation of farming operation in labour displacement

1798. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether mechanisation of farming operations in the country is likely to lead to labour displacement; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Government of India itself have not carried out any study on the impact of mechanisation in agriculture on labour displacement. However, certain research organisations and institutions sponsored/financed by the Government of India and State Governments have carried out some studies and these studies have revealed that mechanisation of farm operations in the country is not likely to lead to any significant labour displacement. Tractorisation has facilitated more intensive cultivation and thereby increased the demand for labour, particularly hired labour, for certain farm operations like weeding, irrigation, harvesting, etc.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme for Welfare of Children

1799. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering any schemes for the Welfare of the children; and

(b) whether the schemes include the development of the children in the fields of nutrition, education and health?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Department of Social Welfare have formulated a scheme to provide a package of integrated services during the 5th Plan for children below six years of age and nursing and expectant mothers. Supplementary nutrition is one of the services in the package. The other services are immunization, health checkup, referral services, pre-school education and nutrition education. The scheme is proposed to be implemented in tribal/rural blocks and in slum areas in cities.

Social Service as part of syllabus at all stages of education

1800. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to make social service a part of the syllabus at all stages of education; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A suggestion regarding the feasibility of including the National Social Service in the Curriculum of University education is under examination in the University Grants Commission. Similarly the NCERT is considering proposal to make Social Service an integral part of school activity.

Ganga Bridge Project at Patna

1801. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: SHRI JAGDISH NARAIN MANDAL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been submitted by the Government of Bihar for the inclusion of Ganga Bridge Project at Patna in the National Highway project; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal has been noted for consideration along with similar other proposals while formulating proposals for new additions to the existing National Highway System during the Fifth Plan keeping in view the funds available for the purpose and the inter-se priority of individual proposals on an all-India basis. Since the Fifth Plan proposals are still in the preparatory stage, it is premature to indicate at this stage the exact position.

Foodgrain quota per head being allotted to Gujarat

1802. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the foodgrain quota being allotted to the Gujarat State at present per head;

(b) whether this quota is comparatively equal with the other States' per head quota; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The State Government is responsible for the distribution of foodgrains within the State. Allotment of foodgrains from the Central Pool is made taking into account the availability of stocks, requirement of other deficit States and other factors. The quantum of foodgrains, issued from the Fair Price Shops to card holders is decided by the State Government taking into account stocks received from the Centre, the availability of foodgrains in the market, other substitute foodstuffs, their comparative prices, level of income, population growth etc. This quantum varies from State to State and between different areas within the State.

12.00 hrs.

RE. INCREASE IN PRICES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: On what?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My point of order is this.

We have given adjournment motions, Call Attention notices, notices under Rule 377 and even Privilege motions regarding the price hike in respect of petrol, kerosene, cooking gas and other petroleum products. The other day, when the General Budget was presented by the Finance Minister, we were here upto 6 O' Clock and, while presenting the Budget no indication was given that there was going to be a price rise in pertol, kerosene and other petroleum products.

Now, the prices have been raised to the extent that you can imagine— kerosene— 15 p. per litre; H.S.L.—15p. per litre; cooking gas— Rs. 1.2 per cylinder; motor spirit—34 p. per litre; L.D.O.— 40 p. per litre; furnace oil— 32 p. litre, naphtha—Rs. 1.8 a litle; lubricating oil—Rs. 3360 a tonne.

You will remember, Sir, when last time the price of petrol was increased by notification to the tune of Rs. 1.07 a litre, you in your wisdom asked the Minister not to follow the same practice. The Minister did not apologise in clear terms to the House. He only expressed the reasons for doing so. When the Parliament is in session and it is going to be in session upto May, I feel this is a contempt of the House and this is an indirect taxation through notification.

They have a right to do so. But don't you think that this is immoral and this is something to be condemned by you and by us all? It is sheer contempt of Parliament. I would request you to either admit an adjournment motion—let us censure the Government on this—or you allow a privilege motion in this regard.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) मेरा निवेदन यह है कि पैट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर ने सदन के विशेषाधिकार का उल्लंघन किया है, उन्होंने सदन की अवहेलना की है । एक तारीख को यह सदन छ. बजे तक बैठा हुआ था । वह छः बजे आ कर अगर दाम बढ़ाना चाहते थे तो उसकी घोषणा कर सकते थे । वैसे तो उपयुक्त यह होता कि बजट प्रस्तावों में पैट्रोल और कैरोसीन के दाम बढ़ाने का सवाल आता । मंत्री महोदय यह कह कर नहीं बच सकते हैं कि केवल कीमत बढ़ाई गई है और कोई एक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं बढ़ाई गई है । क्योंकि पोस्ट कार्ड की भी कीमत बढ़ी है लेकिन पोस्ट कार्ड का हवाला बजट में दिया गया है । इस वास्ते पैट्रोल, कैरोसीन तथा अदर पैट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के बारे में कोई अलग गेज नहीं हो सकता । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कैबिनेट

ने पैट्रोल आदि के दाम बढ़ाने का फैसला कब किया, रात में कितने बजे किया, नोटिफिकेशन कितने बजे जारी किया गया ? क्या मंत्री महोदय के लिए यह सम्भव नहीं था कि छः बजे आ कर सदन में इसकी घोषणा करते ? यह कहना कि यदि ऐसा किया जाता तो होर्डिंग को बढ़ावा मिलता, लोग होर्डिंग कर लेते ठीक नहीं है। छः बजे के बाद जो थोक सेल है उसको रोका जा सकता था। रिटेल वाले बहुत इकट्ठा कर सकते थे ऐसी कल्पना करने का भी कोई आधार नहीं है। क्या यह उचित है कि इस तरह से सदन की अवहेलना हो, सदन के प्रति अनादर की भावना से आचरण किया जाए ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें आप से भी शिकायत है। आप सदन के अधिकारों की रक्षा नहीं कर रहे हैं। आपने पहले भी मंत्री महोदय को कहा था कि इस तरह का काम नहीं होना चाहिये। उन्होंने फिर यह किया है। उस अवसर पर हमने जो विचार प्रकट किए थे...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घर से फैसला करके आए हैं कि यह बात कह देनी है ? हालात कुछ और हो सकते हैं ? सुने बगैर ही आपने फैसला कर दिया है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन आप देखें कि सदन छः बजे तक बैठा था। उसको विश्वास में नहीं लिया गया और रात में नोटिफिकेशन जारी कर दिया गया। आपको याद होगा कि पिछली बार जब यह मामला उठा था तब आपने कहा था कि यह प्रोप्राइटी का सवाल है, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये और हम लोगों ने कहा था कि आपका इतना कह देना काफी नहीं है और आप इसको भी देखें कि सरकार इसका पालन करती है या नहीं करती है। हमने सभी समझा था कि सरकार पालन नहीं करेगी और वह बात सामने आ गई है। इस मामले को प्रिवलेज कमेटी के पास भेज दीजिये।

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (शाजापुर): मंत्री महोदय कहां हैं ? यह ठीक नहीं है। यह भी अवहेलना है।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): आप जानते हैं कि बहुत से लोक महत्व के मामले और अविलम्बनीय महत्व के मामले इस बीच में उठे हैं। लेकिन क्या वजह है कि आपको सारे अधिकार होते हुए भी, सारे नियम होते हुए भी आपने न आज ध्यानाकर्षण को माना है, न एडजर्नमैंट मोशन को माना है और न प्रिवलेज मोशन को मान रहे हैं। जब साधारण बजट पेश किया गया था उस समय यह बात वह कह सकते थे। लेकिन जानबूझ कर सदन के साथ धोखाधड़ी की गई है और जब लोक सभा स्थगित हो गई शुक्रवार को, उसके बाद यह सारा काम किया गया। आप इन तीनों में से किसी न किसी नोटिस के तहत इस पर बहस करवाइये। हमारी राय में यह लोक सभा के अपमान का मामला है और इस पर तो विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव होना चाहिये। अगर आप उसको मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं तो सरकार की यह असफलता है, इसलिए आप स्थगन प्रस्ताव लें और उसके लिए भी आप तैयार नहीं हैं तो कम से कम कालिंग एटेंशन लें। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो हमें अपना गुस्सा अन्य ढंग से प्रकट करना पड़ेगा, हम बिल्कुल साफ कहते हैं। आपने कई बार यह कहा है कि जिन का सम्बन्ध दाम और कर वृद्धि से होता है ऐसे मामलों को सब से पहले सदन के सामने रखना चाहिये। फिर क्या वजह है कि हम लोगों को साधारण बजट के समय विश्वास में नहीं लिया गया, शुक्रवार को विश्वास में नहीं लिया गया ? क्या ऐसे ही चलता रहेगा ? इसके ऊपर आप तुरन्त फैसला दें। हमारी राय

[श्री मधु लिमये]

है स्थगन प्रस्ताव या विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव लिया जाए और उसके ऊपर तत्काल बहस चालु कर दी जाए ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the Rules of Procedure and have given notices under all available rules, so that you can have a very broad choice—whether you would allow an Adjourment Motion or whether it will be your pleasure to admit a Privilege Motion, whether we would have a call-attention or whether you would allow us to raise under Rule 377....

MR. SPEAKER: It is very nice of you to have given me such a wide latitude!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Therefore, I have only one request. As far as the privilege issue is concerned, there is a precedent that whenever there is a contempt of the House you have permitted a privilege motion in the House and this is clear case of the contempt of the House.

We have been kept in the dark. These are the days of midnight orders and one more midnight order has come. Let them come at least when there is twilight so that one may know what they are.

Therefore, please allow us a privilege motion.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): I request that this question may be considered seriously because it is a very serious question.

I have been in this House from 1952 onwards and I have been all along present whenever the Budget is presented. There was never an instance that at midnight after presenting the budget, the Cabinet thought that something must be done and some prices must be increased and then coming on the next day and saying that the prices are increased. This is a very serious issue. I do not want to go into the details because, as already pressed, it is not only a contempt of the House but it is also that as the Congress has got a majority, they think that anything can be done. Then, what is the use of saying parliamentary democracy, procedure and these things? Then, when the Parliament is in session and when the Budget is presented nothing is said about it and nothing is thought about it. It is only cheating people and cheating the Parliament and nothing else. So, whatever procedure you take, it must be taken. If the respect for Parliamentary democracy is to continue, then, certainly, it must be taken in some form.

As far as the question is concerned, it is a very serious question and if it is left as it is then allow all the people, all members of the Opposition also to do as they like, break the procedure and the rules and do anything as they like.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Although you are looking at the Opposition with a smiling face, I think the seriousness of this matter has not missed your attention.

As has been rightly pointed out by our friends, it is not only an insult of this House but it is an insult to the highest dignity of the House, the Chair also, because you were pleased to observe on an earlier occasion that this practice of issuing notifications outside the House while the House is in session or when the session is to begin very soon is not proper and that the Government should not issue any notification increasing the prices or imposing some sort of indirect taxation.

It is not an urgent mater in the sense that this is the second time that the Government are going to increase

the price. This is the additional price increase. The prices of petroleum and petroleum products were increased earlier also. Therefore, the matter was not pressing. The matter was not urgent. The Government could have waited and as has been rightly pointed out by my friend, Mr. Vajpayee, because the prices have been increased, it cannot be taken as direct taxation. That logic also does not stand because in the Budget there has been increase in other items also, though it may be less. Therefore, it is tantamount to imposing of indirect taxation. It is a violation of the budgetary discipline that it should have been included in the budget.

They could have announced it on the 1st when the House was in session.

Now I have a hunch that it is only for a political purpose, because the hon. Minister has to rush to Cuttack just to take a political part perhaps and in the morning he was going to catch a plane. If not, I want to know from you whether it is for the Party political purpose and the Minister has to catch the plane early in the morning and for that reason, they have violated all the norms, code of conduct and convention. I again appeal to you, Sir, that if the hon. Minister is allowed to violate in this way we have also a right. The hon. Minister has the check to say that the Opposition should not uphold the honour of this House and the dignity of this House and the Chair. Therefore, you should pull up the hon. Minister with that much of contempt and seriousness that it deserves.

MR. SPEAKER: Only those hon. Members will be allowed who have given their names.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): This is an important point and you should hear us also.

MR. SPEAKER: जिन के मेरे पास आए हैं उन को तो मैं ने सुना है ।

I am not allowing others. If I relax in one case it will become difficult and I will have to relax in other cases also. Those who have sent their notices have already spoken.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आधे मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा । और पार्टियों के तीन-तीन मेम्बर्स को आपने सुना है । मेरा कहना है कि इस पर निन्दा या स्थगन प्रस्ताव आप स्वीकार करें ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have just now heard your views about this, about which I also feel very strongly, perhaps not to assure you, but on my own. This matter is referred to by various motions: by the hon. Member Shri Vajpayee, under Rule 223 there is a Privilege Motion; then Shri S. M Banerjee has given notice, it is an Adjournment Motion; then I have got the names of Shri Madhu Limaye Prof. Madhu Dandavate....

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा भी स्थगन प्रस्ताव था, वह नहीं आया ।

MR. SPEAKER: This was levied on the 1st midnight. I got a letter from the Minister dated March the 1st, in which he says: 'As you are aware, steep increase in crude oil etc., has taken place'. But this letter reached my office on the 2nd. It is dated 1st, but it reached my office on the 2nd. At the end the letter says: 'I would like to make a statement in the Lok Sabha in this regard tomorrow itself. However as Saturday and Sunday are holidays I would be grateful if I am provided with an opportunity of making a statement in this regard on the morning

[Mr. Speaker]

of Monday the 4th 1974, so that the hon. Members may have a full appreciation of the reasons which have impelled the Government to take this decision."

I have got these motions—Shri Vajpayee has already sent it; Shri Madhu Limaye has already sent it on the 2nd. So we referred it to the Minister. And again the Minister sent me another note. It says: 'The undersigned is directed to state, etc., in the form of a Memorandum or a note in which he has given the reasons saying this happened that happened.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या मिनिस्टर का भी लेटर नहीं है, सेक्रेटरी का लेटर है ? मिनिस्टर का लेटर आना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister's letter is the first one. This is to the office. This is the second one.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह पहला तो मिनिस्टर आ गया है, लेकिन दूसरा जिस का हवाला दे रहे हैं, वह तो नहीं है । क्या मिनिस्टर स्पीकर को लिख नहीं सकते ?

MR. SPEAKER: Don't pick up such things; these are only office routine matters.

अगर आप मिनिस्टर होते तो यह न पूछते ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम तो आप की चिन्ता कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम आप को भी कभी देखेंगे । आप आएंगे तो आप को भी देख लेंगे । इन को तो देख लिया ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : स्पीकर को ऐड्रेस करने का यह तरीका नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: This is dated Delhi, the 3rd. He has expressed his desire to make a statement. He says:

> "It may also be mentioned that the increase in petroleum product prices have been kept separate from the normal Budgetary proposals for the price increases falling on the 1st April. There is no element of excise duty and all increases are purely on account of the increase in the price of oil/crude. These facts may kindly be placed before the Speaker to enable him to decide the admissibility".

The hon. Minister was making a statement on all this, and so I allowed him to make the statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: After the statement, will you consider our adjournment motion?

MR. SPEAKER: So far as this matter is concerned, leave aside what has happened and what matters of a very much urgent nature have been responsible for this levy, but one thing is clear namely that the Government did not act just on the spur of the moment at midnight. They must already have decided about it much earlier and that had to take effect from the midnight of 1st March. The House was sitting on the 1st and the hon. Minister was here throughout the day; the other hon. Minister was also here throughout the day. My ruling was already there on the records. Further, if it was not possible to make the statement in the morning there was ample opportunity to make it at 6 P.M. in the evening. Every official action including the drafting etc., must have been completed before 6 P.M. in his office also, at least by four O'clock. Why should he act in such a way that he ignores the previous observations of the Speaker or the Chair and the sentiments of the House?

As hon. Members are aware immediately after the end of the last week, the House had already come down to a very calm and cool level and I was thinking of having a very normal time

during this week, but it has already started with such high nervous tension. I really fail to understand this. I do not approve of it.

When Parliament is sitting and important decisions are taken,—leave aside what type of motions they are whether they are adjournment motions or notices of breach of privilege or calling-attention notices—one thing which I cannot ignore is that to take such decisions without informing the House is improper. The House was sitting on that very day, on the evening of that day when this levy was to be imposed; so, I would reiterate that it was not proper, and it should not be repeated in the future.

As far as adjournment motions are concerned, as hon. Members know, I have already given my ruling; the budget will come up for discussion when everything will come up before hon. Members, and they will be able to discuss everything, they will be able to vote down the Demands, they can table cut motions and they can ask for a vote on the cut motion and so on....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: By that time, it will be a news but will become a story.

MR. SPEAKER: According to our Rules of Procedure, when the matters are coming up immediately, hon. Members are only anticipating it. Therefore no duplication can be allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the budget discussion, there is no element of censure.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, that is already laid down. Hon. Members have ample opportunities to discuss this not once but a number of times. As for privilege, it has already been held in such cases that it is the most improper, not a privilege question. I reiterate that it was an impropriety.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बार बार इम्प्रोप्रायटी ?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot help it.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो मर्तबा पहले ऐसा हो चुका है । अब तीसरी मर्तबा प्रिविलेज मोशन ले लेना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मै देखूगा । मैं ने सारे प्रोसीजर्ज देखे हैं । उनके मुताबिक प्रिविलेज मोशन नही बनता हैं ।

At the most, we can question its propriety and I have already made my observations on that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: At least have a convention that if propriety is violated two times, it should be equivalent to a breach of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Railway Minister should make a statement on the firing near Allahabad on the railway line.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

12.26 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT (RENT FOR RESIDENCE RETAINED BY FAMILY AFTER DEATH) RULES, 1974

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Officers of Parliament (Rent for Residence retained by family after death) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 200 in Gazette of India dated the 25rd February, 1974, under sub-section (2) of

[Shri K. Raghuramiah]

section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6289/74].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND SUGAR EXPORT PROMOTION RULES, 1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): I beg to lay on the Table—

1. (a) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Sugar (Packing and Marking) Order, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 645 in Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1970.

(ii) The Sugar (Packing and Marking) Amendment Order 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 654 in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1971.

(iii) The Sugar (Packing and Marking) Second Amendment Order, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1418 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1971.

(iv) The Sugar (Restrictions on Movement) Order, 1972 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 32(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th January, 1972.

(v) The Sugar (Restrictions on Movement) second Amendment Order, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 93(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 1972.

(vi) The Sugar (Restrictions on Movement) Third Amendment Order, 1972, publised in Notification No. G.S.R. 244(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th April 1972.

(vii) The Sugar (Restrictions on Movement) Fourth Amendment Order, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 289(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1972.

(viii) The Sugar (Restrictions on Movement) Fifth Amendment Order, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 312(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1972.

(ix) The Sugar (Packing and Marking) Amendment Order 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 386(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1972.

(b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6290/74].

2 (i) A copy of the Sugar Export Promotion Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions), published in Notification No. G.S.R. 174(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1973 under sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1958.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6299/74].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND ANNUAL REPORTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the table:—

(1) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions)

under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955:—

(i) The Tamil Nadu Coarse Grains (Export Control) Amendment Order, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 533(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1973.

(ii) The Rajasthan Rice (Export Control) Amendment Order, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 37(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 1974. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6291/74].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 537(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1973 under sub-section (1) of section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6292/74.]

(3) A copy of the Report (Hindi version) of the I.C.A.R. Enquiry Committee (Gajendragadkar Committee) [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6293/74].

4 (a) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956: —

(i) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited Bhopal for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(iii) Annual Report of the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in the above Reports. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6294/74].

EXAMINATION OF MASTERS AND MATES (AUDT.) RULES, 1971 UNDER MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1958 A STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Examination of Masters and Mates (Amendment) Rules, 1971, published Notification No. G.S.R. 1908, in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1971 (English version) and G.S.R. 47 in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1974 (Hindi version), under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6395/74].

VICTORIA MEMORIAL (AMDT.) RULES, 1973 UNDER VICTORIA MEMORIAL ACT, 1903 AND REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AKADEMIES AND ICCR

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Victoria Memorial (Amendment) Rules 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 45 in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1974, issued under section 5 of the January, 1974, issued under Victoria Memorial Act, 1903.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6296/74].

(2) (i) A copy of the Report (Hindi versions) of the Committee appointed to review the working of the National Akademies and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [*Placed in Library. See* No. 6297/74].

12.27

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 28th February, 1974, agreed without any amendment to the National Co-operative Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1974, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th February, 1974."

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने सिराथ में पुलिस फ़ायरिंग के बारे में स्थगन-प्रस्ताव दिया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मरना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, गुजरात मे लगातार लाठी-गोली चल रही है और लोग मर रह है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अभी श्री मधु लिमये को बुलाऊंगा।

STATEMENT RE: INCREASE IN PRICES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): To compensate Oil Companies for increases in crude oil prices which occurred effective from 16th October 1973, a general revision of the prices of refined petroleum products was last made from 3rd November, 1973. At that time the products prices were brought in line with the curde oil price of $3.58 per barrel (f.o.b.). Since then, effective from 1st January, 1974, crude oil prices have increased again as a result of steep upward revision of posted prices by the Government of oil producing countries. Before that date, the market crude oil of the Gulf region, namely, Light Arabian crude was officially priced at $3.65 per barrel; effective 1st January, 1974, the prices are averaging around $10 per barrel. The situation has, however, remained somewhat

unsettled on account of the fact that oil producing countries in the Gulf region have not all finalised their Participation Agreements with the Oil Companies. For this reason and also because of Government's anxiety to minimise the impact on the vulnerable sectors of consumers and certain priority industries like fertilizers, only a preliminary adjustment of prices of furnace oil, bitnumen and lube base stocks was made effective 23rd January 1974. After very careful examination of the matter, it has now been decided that effective 2nd March 1974, product prices will be revised upward to reflect a notional f.o.b. crude oil price of $8.48 per barrel. A statement showing the revisions made is laid on the Table of the House.

While the incidence of increase of the crude oil price has been fully passed on across the board to all products kerosene oil, high speed diesel oil and cooking gas price increases have been kept down. If the price increase were to be passed on fully to kerosene oil and high speed diesel oil, it would have been 45 prise per litre for each of the two products; as against that, the price increase has been kept down to about 15 paise per litre. Similarly, the increase for a 15 Kg. cooking gas cylinder would have been Rs. 8.50 but it has been kept down to Rs. 1.02.

The reduction of prices on account of kerosene, high speed diesel oil and cooking gas has been passed on to aviation turbine fuel, furnace oil, lubricating oils and greases and naphtha when used for purposes other than the production of fertilizers. There is no change in the naphtha price when it is used for the production of fertilizers.

As has been stated by me on various occasions in this House increase in prices of petroleum products to match the price of crude oil from time to time has become inevitable. However Government are anxious to make the best endeavour to keep down price increase in products of general consumption like Kerosene and Cooking gas. High speed diesel oil, which is used for transport and agriculture, is also a product where we would like to soften the impact. This has been achieved in two ways. The price of indigenous crude oil has been fixed at the level of 34.50 per barrel and a notional pooling of prices as between imported crude oil and indigenous crude oil has been assumed for purposes of fixing the national average crude oil price of $8.48 per barrel which is the basis for product price fixation. The second measure is the transfer of price increase required on account of minimal increases in high speed diesel oil, kerosene oil and cooking gas to other products which could bear such increases. These products are aviation turbine fuel, furance oil, lubricants and greases and naphtha when use for products other than fertilizers. While the loading on aviation turbine fuel and furance oil is not very heavy on lubricating oils, the increase is of the order of Rs. 3,000 per tonne exclusive of duty. And on naphtha not used for fertilizers, the increase is of the order of Rs. 1234 per tonne. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the consumption of lubricating oils in the country is among the highest in the world and we believe that there is considerable wasteful use of lubricating oils. We propose to ask the Oil Companies to take up educational publicity to inform consumers of the correct lubricating practices. We also propose encouraging the setting up of lubricating oil recycling plants in large urban areas so that used lubricating oils can be re-processed and made available to the consumers.

As regards naphtha used for purposes other than fertilizer production, it is felt that most petrochemical products made from naphtha can bear the incidence of the increased price. These end-products of the retrochemicals industry are not likely to have significant impact on items of consumption by the weaker sections of the society.

Statement showing revisions in ceiling selling prices of petroleum products

Products	Unit	As on 1-1-74	As on 2-3-74	Increase per KL/MT	Increase per litre/ Kg.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Paise
A. *Bulk refined petroleum products (Ex-Storage Point—Bombay)*					
1. Aviation Spirit 100/130 .	KL	2523·45	3283·53	760·08	76
2. Aviation Spirit 115/145 .	KL	2556·46	3372·73	816·27	82
3. Aviation Spirit 73. . .	KL	2476·68	3149·60	672·92	67
4. Aviation Turbine Fuel . .	KL	733·71	1367·13	633·42	63
5. Motor Spirit 93 ON . .	KL	2526·39	2951·56	425·17	43
6. Motor Spirit 83 ON . .	KL	2457·00	2796·58	339·58	34
7 High Speed Diesel Oil .	KL	697·34	844·89	147·55	15
8 Furnace Oil . . .	KL	279·89	604·12	324·23	32
9 Kerosene Superior . .	KL	716·69	864·24	147·55	15
10 Light Diesel Oil . . .	KL	429·31	829·64	400·33	40
11 Bitumen Straight Grade (in containers)	MT	590·23	834·79	244·56	24
12 Bitumen Cutbacks B.S. Gr .	HT	703·27	1018·57	315·30	32
13 Bitumen Cutbacks R.C. Gr. .	HT	729·28	1079·07	349·79	35
14. Naphtha (except when used for fertilizers) Gr. . .	HT	252·35	2320·06	2067·71	207

	Products	Unit	As on 1-1-74	As on 23-1-74	Increase in price
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.	*Lube Base Stocks (Ex-Refinery)* :				
1.	BOC—50	MT	905·93	1310·33	404·40
2.	BOC—250	„	937·74	1342·14	„
3.	Pale 800	„	1026·23	1430·63	„
4.	Spindle HVI	„	1052·05	1456·45	„
5.	Spindle MVI	„	960·23	1364·63	„
6.	Spindle LVI	„	950·65	1355·05	„
7.	Light Neutral HVI	„	1183·70	1588·10	„
8.	Light Neutral MVI	„	1089·96	1494·36	„
9.	Light Neutral LVI	„	992·41	1396·81	„
10.	Intermediate Neutral HVI	„	1267·00	1671·40	„
11.	Intermediate Neutral MVI	„	1172·20	1576·60	„
12.	Intermediate Neutral LVI	„	1022·84	1427·24	„
13.	Heavy Neutral HVI	„	1273·66	1678·06	„
14.	Heavy Neutral MVI	„	1196·22	1600·62	„
15.	Heavy Neutral LVI	„	1045·68	1450·08	„
16.	T.O.B.S. (MRL)	„	831·01	1168·01	337·00
17.	150 Neutral	„	1159·94	1564·34	404·40
18.	500 Neutral	„	1219·80	1624·20	„
19.	1300 Neutral	„	1243·72	1648·12	„
20.	100 Industrial	„	960·35	1364·75	„
21.	500 Industrial	„	989·87	1394·27	„
22.	1600 Industrial	„	1010·91	1415·31	„
23.	T.O.B.S. (LIL)	„	795·90	1132·90	337·00

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । इतने मुद्दे उठाए गए, आपने स्वयं कहा कि 1 तारीख को जब हाउस बैठा था, 6 बजे तक बैठा था तो क्यों नहीं एनाउंस किया गया ? उस के लिए एक शब्द नहीं कहा और मंत्री महोदय ने कोई माफी तक नहीं मांगी, खेद तक नहीं प्रकट किया है.....

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : यह तो आप की अवहेलना हो गई । आप ने जब कहा है उस के बाद भी मंत्री महोदय कुछ कहते नहीं हैं...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं ने कुछ सवाल किए थे, केबिनेट ने कब फैसला किया, नोटिफिकेशन कब निकाला गया, दोनों में क्या गैप है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो रूटिन स्टेटमेंट की तरह से है । जो पहले भेजा हुआ था वह आ गया है । मिनिस्टर को मैंने इजाजत दी रूटिन स्टेटमेंट के लिए, वह उन्होंने पढ़ा है । बाकी जो बातें हैं....

श्री शाहनवाज खां : बाकी बातों के लिए मैं अर्ज कर दूं..... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, a point of order. The statement just now read by the hon. Minister does not contain even a single word to justify that the matter was so urgent for which they have to take these steps.

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise it at the time of the discussion. It is not under discusion now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have not concluded, Sir. Secondly it is not as if it is just the second time that the crude prices have been increased. Therefore, what necessitated to issue the notification in a sudden and casual way?

Thirdly, as you had said, there is not a single word uttered by the hon. Minister to show whether he has abided by your directions.

MR. SPEAKER: The statement was in the office before your objection came.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You have been very kind enough and good enough and spirited enough to uphold the dignity of the House and the dignity of the Chair. An objection has been raised on the propriety of placing this notification. Not a single point that has been made in the House has been met by the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down now.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । सदन का जो इन्होंने अपमान किया वह तो मामला अपनी जगह पर है ही अलग लेकिन मैंने इन का बयान गौर से सुना । इन्होंने एक भी कारण नहीं बताया कि किस आधार पर इतनी दाम-वृद्धि हुई है । क्या मंत्री महोदय यह नहीं जानते हैं कि अमेरिका में इतना बड़ा प्रक्षोभ इस बात को लेकर हुआ है कि क्रूड आयल का दाम अरब देशों ने बढ़ाया इस बिना पर आयल कम्पनियों ने अनाप शनाप मुनाफा कमाया है । इतना मुनाफा उन्हें कभी भी नहीं हुआ । क्या मंत्री महोदय का यह कर्त्तव्य नहीं है कि वह आधार बताते कि किस आधार पर यह किया गया है । तेल कम्पनियों ने अनापशनाप मुनाफा कमाया है, अमेरिका ने भी प्रक्षोभ है इस बात पर ..

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. If you want to make any point, you can do it at the time of the budget discussion when the concerned Ministry is taken up.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): He can lay it on the Table of the House so that we can have a discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: The statement is already before the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्होंने कहा कि कारण बताएंगे । कौन से कारण इन्होंने बताए ? अमेरिकन कम्पनियों को इतना मुनाफा कैसे हुआ .....

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं अर्ज करूं, यह फैसला कि तेल की कीमत बढ़ाई जाय पहली तारीख को 7 बजे के बाद लिया गया ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कैबिनेट का फैसला किस समय का है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : 7 बजे का । यह फैसला जो लिया गया यह शाम के 7 बजे के करीब लिया गया और उसी वक्त मेरे सीनियर कुलीग ने आप की खिदमत में वह खत लिख कर भेज दिया । मुझे अफसोस है कि आप को वह खत ठीक समय पर नहीं पहुंचा, दूसरे दिन पहुंचा ।... (व्यवधान) ....

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगुसराय) : यह कौन सा सिलसिला अब शुरू हुआ ? गवर्नमेंट स्पीकर साहब को लिखे उन को इत्तिला दे यह एक सिलसिला मालूम होता है । हमारे और उन के बीच का मामला है...

MR. SPEAKER: He wanted to make a statement with the permission of the Speaker.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He said that on that very day he informed you.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने एक जनरल बात कह दी कि क्रूड आयल के दाम बढ़ गए । वह तो पहले से बढ़े हुए थे । मैंने दो तीन बातें पूछी थीं । हम संतुष्ट नहीं हैं । क्रूड आयल का दाम और इस का रिश्ता क्या है ? आज नोटिफिकेशन क्यों नहीं निकाला गया और माफी क्यों नही मांगी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं अर्ज कर दूं...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमारे कहने पर आप ने माफी मांगी तो क्या मांगी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं आप को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यह कभी भी हमारा इरादा नहीं है कि हाउस का अपमान करें या कोई ऐसी बात करें... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मिश्रा जी, आते आते ही शुरू हो गए ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Does the Government not owe it to the House to give the reasons why they did not include it in the budget? Why did they come only two days later?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: As the hon. Members are aware, the negotiations on prices of oil are in a fluid stage. The negotiations are going on with the Arab countries, Middle East countries. They raised the price from the 1st of March. The decision was taken after 7 P.M. We immediately informed the hon. Speaker.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां शोर करने से टैक्स हटता है तो आप शोर करिये, मैं बैठ जाता हूं ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : लेकिन हम लोगों को कारण मालूम होने चाहिये— बजट में यह क्यों नहीं रखा गया, दो दिन में ऐसी क्या बातें हुई जिस से बढ़ाना पड़ा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया है कि तेल की कीमतों के बारे में आयल प्रोड्यूसिंग कन्ट्रीज के साथ ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 18 तारीख और 1 तारीख के बीच में क्या हुआ ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं वही अर्ज कर रहा हूं—आयल प्रोड्यूसिंग कन्ट्रीज के साथ मसलसल तौर पर बातचीत चल रही थी और जैसे ही मुस्तकिल फैसला हमारे सामने आया ....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कब आया ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : शाम को सात बजे के बाद .....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ कहा है इस से प्रिवलेज का मामला और मजबूत हो गया है—कैबिनेट की मीटिंग कब हुई और कब फैसला हुआ.....(व्यवधान).....लीजिये, मंत्री जी आ गये है, वे इस का जवाब दें—मैं उन से पूछता हूं—28 ता० और 1 तारीख के बीच में क्या हुआ, पार्लियामेन्ट की बैठक खत्म होने के बाद आपने दाम क्यों बढ़ाया। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दोबारा इसलिये रिपीट कर रहा हूं कि मंत्री महोदय को पता नहीं था, ये अभी अभी आये है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे यह बतलाइये—अगर कोई और सभा बाहर चलती हो तो क्या आप उस में इस तरह का शोर पसन्द करेंगे...

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : ये धोखाधड़ी करते रहें और क्या आप सुनते रहेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: लेकिन यह क्या तरीका है ?

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : लेकिन आप ने भी तो इस को पसन्द नहीं किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहा तक मेरी पसन्द का ताल्लुक है मैं तो अपनी बारी का इन्तजार करूगा। मैने अपनी जिन्दगी मे कभी इस तरह स नही किया जिस तरह स आप कर रहे है। हर वक्त ऐसा करते रहना ठीक नही है, अगर किसी तरीके से बात करे तो चीज सामने आ सकती है।

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH) Sir, I am extremely sorry that I could not be present here on time because, as a Member of the other House, I had to make the same statement and the same questions were raised there also. My colleague was here....

MR. SPEAKER: He was trapped there!

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH. I quite see the point of view of the hon Members .

AN HON. MEMBER Including that of the Speaker.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: This was not really an announcement. What they did was that they executed the decision of the Cabinet. The Cabinet decision was finalised at 7 O'Clock on 1st March—that was a Friday. Immediately, I wrote a letter to you, Sir, and also the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha that I would like to make a statement as soon as the House met.

What happened was this. As is known to the House, the petroleum prices have always been linked with the increase in crude oil price and that has been based on the recommendations of the Oil Price Committee headed by

Mr. Shantilal Shah. They had said that whenever there was increase in the price of crude oil, the formula that they had suggested would be available for raising prices. But the variations in prices have been so quick that we have had to increase the prices from time to time, because we have to buy crude oil in cash, we have to give the money in foreign exchange. Whoever buys in this country, the foreign exchange has to be provided by the Government and the money has to be paid in cash. Therefore, any delay in increasing the petroleum prices would really mean loss to the Government or private companies or the public sector companies which constitute the major portion of our refineries. On 1st at 7.00 p.m., the decision was taken, as I have just mentioned. I wrote a letter to you that I would like to make a statement. But there was one problem that was before us; it was an administrative problem; if we did not implement the Cabinet decision immediately, there would have been run on the stocks. As it was, people were hoarding petroleum products, including diesel and kerosene, in the expectation that there would be a price increase in the Budget. It was decided at 7.00 p.m. and was implemented immediately, before mid-night. If we had not implemented it immediately, there would have been a run on the stocks. On Saturday and Sunday there would have been acute shortage of kerosene and other petroleum products all over the country. That was one consideration. It was not done with a view to showing, not to speak of contempt, even disrespect to this House. I had been a Member of this House and of other Legislative Assemblies for a number of years, and as you well remember, I was also Speaker of the Assembly for some time. Therefore, it goes against my grain, and certainly against the grain of the members of the Government, to show even the least disrespect to the House. As I said, this was done under a constraint. If we had not implemented the decision immediately, there would have been a run on the stocks ...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is different.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: That may be different, but this forms a part of the sequence of the decision of the Cabinet. I would like you and House to consider whether or not what was considered to be lapse was done under a constraint over which we had no control and we had done it in good faith. If the hon. members fell that what I did was wrong, then certainly I will abide by your decision.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I want to seek one clarification, namely, whether, before the decision was taken by the Cabinet, there was increase in the price of crude and, if so, at what time was this increase in price of crude effected by the oil-producing countries? The hon. Minister has said that there has to be a correction between the price of crude and the price of petroleum products. If that is so, the House would like to know when was the increase in the price of crude effected by the oil-producing countries after which the Cabinet took this decision.

MR. SPEAKER: We can have a discussion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let him tell us about it just now. This is a very important issue that outside the House a decision has been taken which legitimately pertains to the jurisdiction of the House. Why do you not ask them to give this simple information to us?

MR. SPEAKER: According to the Rules, when a Minister makes a statement, no questions shall be asked.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, this is not a statement of that kind.

MR. SPEAKER: Please read that statement.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is indeed very strange that the Chair does not allow us to get a very important information from him.

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing a discussion on it. During the discussion you can put all your questions to him.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please ask him to give this very simple information. The Chair is not acting according to Rules.

MR. SPEAKER: I give you the Rules book, you please read it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That rule does not come in the way. This is not a statement made according to that rule. You are taking so much of our valuable time. Why don't you ask him to give this very important information?

MR. SPEAKER: All that you are entitled to is that you can have a discussion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Since you find that the Government is caught on the wrong foot, you want to shield it?

MR. SPEAKER: No, he has made the statement already.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Cannot this simple information be given to this House—when was the price of crude increased?

MR. SPEAKER: If I allow one hon. Member, then I will have to allow others also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have also one question to ask.

MR. SPEAKER: All that I can advise you is that you can have a discussion on it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This information should be available to us.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not made it on the spur of the moment. He has given due notice and it was allowed to-day. It is a statement by the Minister according to the Rules and when a Minister makes a statement, no question will be allowed. All that can be allowed is that you can have a discussion later on. If I allow it in the case of one Member, then I will have to allow others also.

We have already lost much time on this now ...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This was done only two days after the Budget was presented.

The Speaker should have been more zealous of the rights of the House..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): You can have a discussion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Here, we have got a definite impression on our mind that since the Government has been caught on the wrong foot, the Chair is now protecting it.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not put it like that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In financial matters, we cannot put up with this.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): It is a reflection on the Chair.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is, it is meant to be, because here the rights of the House are involved. In financial matters, we cannot put up with this.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not caring for the Rules. You are threatening the Chair. This has become a part of your habit—to do like this. I cannot tolerate it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You please ask this question. Otherwise you will not stand very high in the esteem of the people.

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing a discussion on it, if you want it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: People are going to suffer on account of this rise in prices.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: When the Speaker wants to conduct the business of the House according to the Rules a Member casts a reflection on the Chair. There must be some limit.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह मामला उठाया गया प्रिविलेज मोशन के रूप में, एडजर्नमेन्ट मोशन के रूप में । आपने कहा कि सरकार ने जो कुछ किया (व्यवधान)

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : आप सोचेंगे तो अपने को बहुत ऊंचा नहीं पायेंगे इस बारे में ।

MR. SPEAKER: He came much later. I regret it very much. The hon. Member will have to withdraw it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, I will not do it.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, I am very sorry. Will you please withdraw it?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No. Here you are making the vast masses of the people suffer.

MR. SPEAKER: You are a very senior Member. In the heat of the moment you have cast a reflection on the Chair. I am so sorry. If you do not withdraw it I am so sorry. As a Member I respect you. But I have to respect the Rules also.

I am extremely sorry for the language you use sometimes. If you think I have gone out of the Rules, you can point out. I leave it to you. Tell me under what Rule I can allow a question after the statement. Let me know where I am.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You can, if the statement is not covered by that Rule.

मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य स इस सवाल पर रोशनी नहीं पड़ी है कि 23 तारीख को दाम क्यों नहीं बढ़ाये गए पहली तारीख को क्यों बढ़ाये गए ।

MR. SPEAKER: You will have some separate time to discuss it. But, this is not the way, of attacking the Chair like this. I am very sorry; his behaviour is very much regrettable. I have already said that you can have a separate time for it and discuss it and ask any number of questions.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: For a number of days we would suffer.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What about the language used by Mr. Mishra? What about the bad language used by him against the Speaker? You have asked him to withdraw that.

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked him to withdraw that language

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, I did not; I did not. I do not do that.

MR. SPEAKER: You are a very honourable Member of this House. You are an old Member. Kindly sit down.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : आप हमको लेजिटिमेट इन्फार्मेशन नहीं दिलायेंगे तो हम कैसे छोड़ेंगे ? आपको जो करना है कीजिए (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इनसे कहिए जो इनकी लैंग्वेज सेयर के बारे में है वह दुरुस्त है ?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : हाउस के राइट्स को आप इग्नोर करें फाइनेंशियल मैटर्स में, यह नहीं हो सकता है । (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: You are casting an aspersion. I have asked you about this. All that you can do is to invite my attention.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why has he made the allegation, Speaker has violated, you defy the rule, etc.? It was strictly within the rule, Rule 372. You cannot make wild allegations against the Chair please.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने सरकार के जिन शब्दों में नुक्ताचीनी की थी उस वक्त शायद यह थे नहीं। आपने जो कुछ कहा उसको इन्होंने सुना नहीं। मैं आपसे दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि अभी तीन चार दिनों से मिश्रा जी बहुत नाराज हैं।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I am so sorry—the way he behaved, and all that. I show him full respect. I show him full regard. It has become a part of his habit. I am not doing it because he behaves like that. No, I am really very sorry. This should not happen. You should withdraw it please. Otherwise I cannot proceed with the business of the House. I will not proceed with the business of the House unless he withdraws it

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay—North-East): He should withdraw it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Rule 372 is clear....

MR. SPEAKER: I am so sorry—the way he behaved.

The question is this, whatever may be his remarks or objection or clarification, whatever that may be, I am concerned with the language he used.

13.00 hrs.

Supposing the Speaker does not allow certain matters, genuinely under the consideration that it is not permissible under the rules, does it mean that the hon. Member should come direct on the Chair? I am not able to follow this. He was so rough and harsh in his manner.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Mr. Mishra is a senior Member and we expect some decorum from him. We would request him to withdraw it, so that other junior Members can follow his example.

MR. SPEAKER: If he does not withdraw it, then I shall withdraw from the House and I shall not come to this House.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: It is our right to have you in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: All that I can do is that I can withdraw from the House. I shall call some Member from the Panel of Chairmen to come here to the Chair. I am not going to go to the extreme of asking the hon. Member to leave the House. The only thing is that in my own way I can lodge a protest. Mr. Sathe may come over here. I am going to withdraw from the House....

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: That is not proper....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Joshi may please come here. I am going to withdraw from the House. I would request him to come here. At least I do not want that I should show any disrespect to an hon. Member. All that I can do is to lodge a protest and go. Mr. Joshi may please come here.

May I request Mr. Joshi to please come here?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, एक बज गया, लंच का समय हो गया, आप हाउस को ऐडर्जन कर दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: No. He will declare the lunch hour. I am going to withdraw from the House. I request any Chairman to come and occupy the Chair now.

Mr. Joshi is a Chairman from the Opposition. Let him please come along.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप विवाद न कीजिए ।

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : आप के बारे में अनादर अच्छा नहीं लगता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो चल गया जितना चलना था ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : : नहीं अध्यक्ष जी, ऐसा मत कीजिये ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I shall walk out against this attitude of the Chair, but I shall not wthdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not purely a question of walking out, but one of withdrawing it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I may tell Shri Mishraji that nobody will be able to function as Chairman hereafter. He may also be a Chairman some time.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Goswami may please come here . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Shri Shyamnandan Mishraji was only asking for a certain information. He was agitated, but I do not think that he meant any disrespect to the Chair. He did not mean any disrespect to the Chair. He has made it very clear that he wanted only some information but the hon. Minister has not given it.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Let him say so.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Let him express regret.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): I am sure Shyam Babu did not know what the Speaker had already observed against the Government immediately before he came I would request him to get up and say that did not mean any disrespect to the Chair.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Mishra-ji, we know very much that you did not mean any disrespect to the Chair. You only please tell the Chair that you did not mean any disrespect (*Interruption*). You are seeing that every member, irrespective of party affiliation, is making that request to you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I sought a simple information. I stick to my right to seek an information which affects the vast millions of people who are going to suffer on account of the increase in the price of petroleum. The simple information asked was: when was the increase in the price of crude effected by the oil producing countries? Since this information was not vouchsafed to the House, I felt very unhappy about it, and naturally, because I represent the people here (*Interruptions*). If the Chair does not protect my right to seek this information and get this information, I feel unhappy about it. Otherwise, there was no question of meaning any disrespect to the Chair. I would always stand for this right to seek information and get information on a vital matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has expressed regret.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta —North East): What you have said purports to mean that you had no idea of disrespect to the Chair.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No; I have said that.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE Perhaps in the heat of the moment, you might have made a certain observation which was unfortunate and which, I take it, is withdrawn, because we cannot function in a manner where the honour of the Chair is impugned. If it happens to have been impugned, let us make it clear that that was not the intention. I take it that that is the sense of the House because no reflection was cast on the Chair.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What about the honour and rights of a member?

MR. SPEAKER: May I say this? Before Shri Mishra came, a number of observations were made. I added my own and made it clear that I was personally unhappy over it and then went on to make some further observations.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What about this information which I have sought? Why should they withhold it?

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the other thing is concerned, after all, you have kept me as your Speaker. If I feel the interpretation of a rule is like this, I say it is like this. But the member can say 'no'. Then we can pursue it. but to straightway come on the Chair is a different matter. If I am not acting according to the rules or if I am not acting as the Speaker should do, the only thing for me is to leave.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: No, no; that question does not come.

MR. SPEAKER: If you think that my interpretation is wrong you can put your own. But if you say 'You have always been doing this', in that case, I have no business to sit in the Chair.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has categorically said that he does not mean any disrespect, and the matter should be ended.

MR. SPEAKER: I want to say that Shri Misra is not known to me just because he came to Parliament. I know him since much earlier. I know that he may be temperamental, but he is not a bad fellow. But, in this case, when he is sitting as an hon. Member and I am sitting as Speaker, then we should have the relationship as the Speaker and the Member. If he thinks I am really so bad, well, I do not deserve to be here.

13.11 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Reported observation by the Chairman of U.S. House Agricultural Committee about Doubling of Sugar Export Quota by India to U.S.A.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Narsingh Narain Pandey.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Minister of Agriculture, under rule 377, to the following matter of public importance.

The Chairman, Mr. W. R. Poage of the US House Agricultural Committee said on 2-3-1974, when the representative of the Indian Sugar Industry, Attorney David Paul Meter, had appeared before the US House Agricultural Committee for the purposes of seeking to double its present quota of sugar to two lakh tonnes,—Mr. Poage told him—"I have not observed any support, any co-operation from the Indian Government during the last ten years." Mr. Poage also chided India "for not buying more American agricultural products except when they can't pay. When they can pay they buy elsewhere." Mr. Poage further said that US involvement in Vietnam was not supported by India and other recipients of US aid programme.

Sir, it is a very serious matter, and almost in all the newspapers of India and of the world this has appeared, and it tantamounts to affect our relationship with the USA. Now, what Mr. Poage, the Chairman, has said is very defamatory and I want that the Minister of Agriculture should make a statement to the House so that our countrymen should understand what is the feeling of the Government of India on this issue.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): It is a fact that such a report has appeared

in the press, but I have not till now received any official information from our embassy. I am asking them to give me the correct report, and as soon as that report is available, I shall make a statement before the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : कृषि मंत्री अमरीका की शिकायत कर रहे हैं। उनको पता है कि दिल्ली के एक अंग्रेजी दैनिक में यह लिखा था कि एग्रिकलचर मिनिस्ट्री में अमरीकी लाबी सक्रिय है । जब हमारे देश वाले आपके बारे में यह कह रहे हैं तो अमरीका को आप क्यों दोष दे रहे हैं ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: What I am saying is this. So far as that report is concerned, it has appeared in the press, but I have not received any official report from our embassy, and I am asking them to give me the correct report. As soon as I receive it, I shall make a statement.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): The report has appeared in the press. Did the US come to an agreement with us on the PL 480 funds on condition that we should support their policy on Vietnam? Is that the co-operation that they want from India? It has appeared in the press, and what has appeared in the press is strongly objectionable for our nation as a whole. The Minister should call for the correct facts, and if what has appeared in the press is true, then we strongly condemn it, and object to their behaviour.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Therefore, he should wait for the statement. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please wait till the Minister comes with a statement. Mr. Madhu Limaye. You were absent when I allowed it the other day. I made the position very clear on this

(ii) Resignations by Certain Members of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): यह बात सही है कि आपने मेरा नोटिस स्वीकार किया था और मैं ही उस दिन हाजिर नहीं था। आपने तो अपनी भूमिका इसके बारे में स्पष्ट कर दी है। इस वक्त राष्ट्रपति शासन गुजरात में लागू है और गुजरात सरकार के अधिकार केन्द्र सरकार को मिले हुए हैं और विधान सभा के पार्लियामेंट को मिले हुए हैं। इसलिए गुजरात असम्बल्ली से जो इस्तीफे दिए गए हैं उन के बारे में सही स्थिति क्या है इसका स्पष्टीकरण सरकार को करना चाहिये। आपका चूंकि नाम लिया गया था इसलिए मैंने आपको लिखा है। आपने तो अपनी भूमिका स्पष्ट कर दी है। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार लगभग सत्तर विधायकों ने इस्तीफे दिए हैं। इस्तीफों के बारे में गुजरात विधान सभा की मैं किताब लाया हूं। इसके बारे में 269 नियम में कहा गया है:

"A member who desires to resign his seat in the Assembly shall intimate in writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker, his intention to resign his seat in the following form and shall not give any reason for his resignation."

हमारे नियम की तरह ही है। आगे इस में कहा गया है :

"The Speaker shall, after he receives that intimation in accordance with sub-rule (1) satisfy himself that the document received by him is genuine and, as soon as may be after he is so satisfied, inform the Assembly that such and such a

[श्री मधु लिमये]

member has resigned his seat in the Assembly.

Provided that when the Assembly is not in session the Speaker shall inform the Assembly immediately after the Assembly re-assembles that such and such Member has resigned his seat in the Assembly during the inter-session period."

पार्लिमेंट्री प्रेक्टिस के बारे में शकधर और कौल की किताब से मैं दो जुमले पढ़ना चाहता हूं :

"Once a Member tenders an unqualified resignation, the Speaker has to take action on it. If a date is specified it takes effect from that date. If no date is mentioned it takes effect from the date of the letter. If the letter bears no date it becomes effective from the date of receipt."

स्पीकर को केवल यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि जो दस्तावेज है वह बनावटी है या या फर्जी है इसका वह पता लगाए। लेकिन स्वयं सदस्य जब स्पीकर के चेम्बर मे जा कर उनके हाथ में इतीफा दे देता है तो उस के बाद मैं समझता हूं कि सन्देह की कोई स्थिति नही रहती है । आपका नाम उस में खींचने की तो उन को जरूरत ही नहीं थी फिर भी उन्होंने वह किया । मैं कानून मंत्री या गृह मत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस्तीफों के बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ? अगर सत्तर लोगों ने इस्तीफे दिए हैं तो इसका मतलब है कि आधे सदस्यों ने तो इस्तीफे दे ही दिए हैं और इतनी जगहों के लिए अब बाई इलेक्शन करवाने का कोई मतलब नहीं है । कितने लड़कों की जानें चली जाएं तब आप यह करेंगे ? मैं प्रधान मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूं । यह सही है कि वह देश की प्रधान मंत्री हैं, सरकार की प्रमुख हैं लेकिन क्या इस का यह मतलब है कि इस को अब इज्जत का सवाल बनाया जाए । स्वयं फील्ड मार्शल मानेकशा ने कहा है कि जब सेना का इस्तेमाल बार बार अपने भाइयों के खिलाफ़ किया जाता है तो सेना के प्रति जो आदर की भावना रहती है वह खत्म हो जाती है । मानेकशा ने यह भी कहा है कि जब सेना बुलाई जाती है तो लोग उसका इतना आदर करते हैं कि कोई निकलता नहीं है । लेकिन अहमदाबाद मे वह स्थिति नही रही है । क्या आप सेना को भी अपमानित करना चाहते हैं, उसकी इज्जत पर पर भी धब्बा लगाना चाहते हैं ? पूरे सदन की भावनाओं को मैं प्रकट कर रहा हू । क्या आप प्रधान मंत्री जी से, राष्ट्रपति जी से इसके बारे में बात कर के कुछ करेंगे ? यह इज्जत का सवाल नहीं बनाना चाहिये। विधान सभा को तत्काल बरखास्त करना चाहिये । आप यह सकते हैं कि शांति प्रस्थापित करने के बाद चुनाव करेंगे । लेकिन विधान सभा को बरखास्त करने से शांति प्रस्थापित हो जाती है ।

आपको याद होगा कि 1968 में फ्रांस में इस से भी बड़े पमाने पर विद्रोह हुआ था । उन लोगों ने गोली नहीं चलाई। सेना का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया । मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार दो लोगों की हत्या नहीं हुई । आपसी टकराव में एक आदमी मारा गया था। यहां तो सेना के द्वारा, पुलिस के द्वारा, सी० आर० पी० के द्वारा , इन

लोगों के द्वारा ये सारी हत्यायें हो रही हैं। अगर विधान सभा बरखास्त करने की घोषणा हो जाएगी तो मेरा निश्चित मत है कि गुजरात में तत्काल शान्ति स्थापित हो जाएगी और फिर वहां आगे क्या करना है इसके बारे में रचनात्मक ढंग से लोग सोचने लग जाएंगे । मेरा खयाल है कि पूरे सदन की यह भावना है, इसलिए आप इसके बारे में कुछ कीजिए।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): May I say something on this? Almost every day two persons are dying in my city. How can I allow that thing to happen and remain quiet in the House? Gujarat is placed under the Presidents rule. Therefore, this House is the only place where the anger and the agitation of the people can be reflected. Is Gujarat placed under the President of the Union of India or under the President of the Congress Party?

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed only Mr. Madhu Limaye to raise the constitutional point which he has raised. Other matters can be taken up at other times. I am not allowing a debate on this now.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप का कहना है कि चूंकि बजट पर डिस्कशन होगा, इस लिए एजार्नमेंट मोशन नहीं आ सकता है। यह समझ में नहीं आता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर पहले बहस हो चुकी है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कल जो फ़ायरिंग हुआ है, जिस में लोग मरे हैं, उस पर बहस कब हुई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो रोज चलता है । मैं ने श्री मधुलिमये को एक पायंट उठाने की इजाजत दे दी है ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am asking whether the Governor of Gujarat has ever been sending reports to the President of the Union about the MLAs resigning their Assembly seats day after day?.... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Madhu Limaye had raised a point. The Governor is not sending his report. He is keeping the President of the Union of India uninformed. Meanwhile, people die in Ahmedabad and elsewhere in Gujarat. My young friends, students and several innocent citizens are being killed. Lathi charge and tear gas are used in the hospital premises! Will you tolerate all this? Bullets are fired upon completely unarmed students. The police, the Government machinery and the administration officials are adopting repressive measures in the name of democracy. You say: be democratic, be peaceful. But the actions of the Government there are most anti-democratic. The Assembly is not dissolved. Until that happens there will not be normalcy. I hope the President will dissolve the Assembly without any further delay.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The Assembly is not functioning at all; yet it is not dissolved. Every day firing goes on in Gujarat. Where is the Home Minister? He should be here and he should make a statement .... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, on a point of order. The issue raised by Shri Madhu Limaye involves the issue about the dissolution of the Assembly as also the acceptance of the resignation of the Members. There is the savage butchery that goes on; never in our 25 years of independent history has this happened; in no civilised country and democratic country has this happened.

[Shri Samar Guha]

Our future generation the youngsters are being killed every day. Our conscience is not shocked at this! Therefore, my point of order is this. You in your wisdom are not allowing either a call attention motion or adjournment motion or any other kind of motion on this matter although this savage butchery goes on. Will you ask the Government to come forward within a day or two before the House for approval of the Proclamation of the President's rule in Gujarat?

MR. SPEAKER: That can be enquired from them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will you direct the Government to come out before the House immediately for the approval of the House the step they had taken in promulgating President's Rule in Gujarat so that we can avail of that opportunity for a discussion?

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): What is the point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I think he has raised some point of order.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): It is not only a question of firing. It is reported in *The Hindustan Times* that there is a collapse of the administration because 3,50,000 Government servants have taken casual leave. I am sorry to say that no action is being taken when there is such a collapse of administration. At the same time, when there was no such collapse of administration, in 1959 the Kerala Government was dismissed by the Central Government. Is it not a fact that apart from the daily firing and killing of innocent people, there is a collapse of administration? Let the Government give a reply to that.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री प्रकाश विहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि आप गुजरात के फायरिंग के बारे में एडजार्नमेंट मोशन को एलाऊ करें । इस पर चर्चा होना बहुत आवश्यक है । वहां प्रतिदिन गोलियां चलें, लोग मरें और यह सदन मूक दर्शक बना रहे, वह गुजरात की जनता में लोकतंत्र के प्रति विश्वास पैदा करने वाली बात नहीं है । आखिर गवर्नमेंट गुजरात एसेम्बली के डिस्सालुशन को अपनी प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न क्यों बना रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I will see that some opportunity is given. I will find out when the Proclamation is coming before the House for approval. If it is not coming up now, then I will ask the Home Minister to make a clear statement on this subject in the House.

We will now adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 2-30 p.m.

13.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty-five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RE: FIRING ON SATYAGRAHIS IN ALLAHABAD

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I wish to draw the attention of the House to a very serious and ghastly episode that had taken place in Allahabad. You must also have seen the reports today. When some members of the Socialist Party along with about a thousand demonstrators were offering satyagraha on the railway track to resist the rise in

railway fare, there was firing and many people died in the firing. Even the Socialist Party candidate was mercilessly beaten and many others had been killed. It is a ghastly tragedy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If the Satyagrahis are to be paid back with bullets in this country, the sanctity of satyagraha is being destroyed. It is the most anti-democratic act on the part of the Government. This House should take note of it and we should expect the Home Minister to make a statement on this because immediately after the elections in U.P. this has taken place and it is indeed a ghastly tragedy. The Home Minister should make a statement.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : इस के लिए हम लोगों ने नोटिस दिया है जो गोलियां चलाई गई हैं । क्या यही तरीका रहेगा सरकार को किसी को समझाने का ? .....(व्यवधान) .....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No more submissions on this point, please. I have allowed him to make a submission. It should not be a debate on it....(*Interruptions*) Order, please. I am not allowing a debate on this.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : मेरे मित्र मधु दण्डवते ने जो प्रार्थना की है, मैं आपको केवल जानकारी दे रहा हूं क्योंकि आप कह सकते हैं कि यह मामला राज्य का है, लेकिन बात ऐसी नहीं है, रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स और सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस यानी केन्द्रीय सरकार की जो हथियार बन्द पुलिस है उसका मामला है और यह केन्द्रीय सरकार के तहत आता है । सत्याग्रह रेलवे के बढ़े हुए भाड़े के ऊपर था । "या सरकार इस के बारे में कोई खुलासा करेगी या नहीं ? 13 लोग मरे हैं । आज युवजन सभा के नेता श्री मोहन सिंह ने मुझे टेलीफोन पर कहा है कि 13 लोग मरे हैं । आप उन को ध्यान देने के लिए कह सकते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I have allowed Prof. Madhu Dandavate to raise it. What do you want now? I have gone out of my way; I have allowed him. That should be enough. What do you want me to do now....(*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will tell you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I am on my legs now. This is not in the Order Paper. Even so, I am aware that Members were under certain pressure and they have to let off steam, I have allowed him to make a submission. Would you like to convert everything into a fullscale debate?

श्री मधु लिमये : संसद कार्य मंत्री चुप बैठे हुए हैं । 13 लोगों को गोली से मार दिया गया है । अगर संसद कार्य मंत्री बयान देने का आश्वासन नहीं देंगे तो हमें सदन त्याग करना पड़ेगा । 4 बजे रेल मंत्री या गृह मंत्री बयान देंगे । इस तरह का आश्वासन हम चाहते हैं । अगर इस तरह का आश्वासन नहीं आता है तो हम सदन त्याग करते हैं ।

(*Shri Madhu Limaye then left the House*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not going to work in this way. That is enough. Mr. Kulkarni. (*Interruptions*).

Order, Please. Nothing is going on record now except the speech of Mr. Kulkarni....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.. (*Interruptions*) I shall make it very clear to the hon. Members that you cannot compel the Chair to do everything according to your wish. Let it be clear.. (*Interruptions*) I am on my legs now. I had said at the beginning that, realising that Members were under certain pressure, I have allowed Mr. Dandavate to make a submission, if that is all that you want. He made his submission. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here; he has got his ears and he has listened to you. If you want me to add that the Government may come forward with a statement because the tragedy is a great one, it would have been a simple matter... (*Interruptions*). But soon after Mr. Dandavate made a submission, three or four or more Members also stood up and wanted to convert the whole thing into a debate and that is not permissible. If it satifies you, since you are agitated, I would say that the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is here; he will take note of it; and I think it would be advisable for the Government to come forward with a statement.

14.45 hrs.

ESSO (ACQUISITION OF UNDERTAKINGS IN INDIA) BILL—*contd.*

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North-East): I have pointed out that this Bill should be passed immediately and unanimously and that nobody should oppose it because and delay in the passing of this Bill or any opposition to this Bill would only help the other international oil companies which are operating in this country. The fear which I expressed on that day has proved to be correct. We have learnt now through the Press that there is a concerted move and a conspiracy to delay the passage of this Bill or to see that this Bill is not passed at all. I would earnestly request my hon. friends here that they, should lend their support to this Bill not only on the ground that it is a progressive measure but also on the ground that it is the best measure under the circumstances and that is how it should go through.

We have read in the Press that Burmah-Shell and Caltex, which are other oil companies apart from Esso, do not like this measure. It has been the demand of the whole country that all the three foreign oil companies should be nationalised. But Government has taken a certain policy of going through a phased programme of *nationalisation, one after another.* We are not against that policy. There are reasons why Burmah-Shell does not like this measure. If the Esso Bill is passed now, probably Burmah-Shell is feeling that its bargaining power for getting a higher quantum later on through a separate negotiations would vanish They would like that Government negotiatiates with all the three companies together so that the three oil companies can pressurise the Government together to give them more than what they have given to Esso. So, we should net full into the trap of Burmah-Shell and Caltex companies while taking a stand on this Bill. There are also other reasons. The question of increasing prices of petroleum products as a consequence of the rise in the crude prices at the international level was discussed this morning. I am not touching that point now. But in addition to this unpleasant factor, we have also heard that Burmah-Shell and Caltex refineries have approached the Government for raising their refinery processing fees. This is intended to hit the Government directly because Government has announced a new Price Inquiry Committee. We have pointed out to the Governnment that, though on the one hand the crude prices have gone up, these foreign oil companies have reduced their cost of production in the refineries to a large extent through technological advancement and by reducing the strength of employees by 50 to 60 per cent over a period of four

or five years. So there are large savings which they have effected in refining. But they want more charges for getting more profits. It is also evident from this that they want to create confusion in the passage of this Bill. That is one point.

We also know that Burmah-Shell's one of the parent companies is Burma Oil Company. For the last one year, BOC has not been agreeing with the Government on revision of prices of crude oil from Anam produced by Oil India. It is creating, unnecessarily obstacles in the way of Government taking over 24 per cent of its shares in Oil India.

This shows that Burmah Shell, whose one of the parent companies is Burmah Oil Company is interested in giving trouble, and in delaying and stalling the negotiations with the Government. The Burmah Shell and the Caltex are interested that the ESSO deal should not materialise. Oil India is an Indian company and the Burmah Oil Company holds 50 per cent shares in it. With 50 per cent shares, BOC is looting this country and its profits are going up. There is a supplementary agreement of 1961 to decide the price of ths crude of Assam which is on indigenous crude. Government has asked the Burmah Oil Company to revise the old formula of the Assam crude which is an indigenous crude but BOC is stalling and is not allowing the Government to take a decision so that at least the indigenous crude would be available at a little cheaper rate by reducing their fabulous profits which they are getting under the old supplementary agreement. Now they have been successful in fighting against the Government. They thought that they would be losing the battle if ESSO deal goes through. Therefore, we would like that this whole nefarious game of the other oil companies should be foiled and I want the Minister to take the House into confidence.

What is the role of the BOC which is a parent company of the Burmah Shell in this country in respect of Oil India? We demand a probe into the workig of Oil India. The delay in taking over 25 per cent out of the 50 per cent shares, which the BOC is holding, needs to be investigated.

There are two disputes pending with the Government since April 1972 and the Government could not take a decision. One is the price of Assam crude and the other is the fabulous perquisites and other allowances which the BOC's top officers are getting. They feel that probably if the ESSO is nationalised, all their fabulous perquisites which they are drawing at present will vanish. I am told that these points were brought to the notice of the Government by the Indian representatives of Oil India. I am told that they draw city compensatory allowance in Delhi to the extent of Rs. 3000 per month per head apart from a salary of Rs. 5000 or Rs. 6000 or Rs. 7000 which they are drawnig. Now these things they will no longer enjoy. That is why they are putting obstacles in the passage of this Bill. I would, therefore, urge on all sections of the House that we should agree to the passage of this Bill as early as possible and unanimously also.

It is good that the Government should come to a settlement with ESSO and come forward with a Bill for taking over the ESSO Fastern Incorporated. We must realise that it has got an impact which is both political as well as economic from the point of view of mobilising the petroleum resources of the country What exactly is this company—ESSO Eastern Inc? It is generally known that it is an international oil company. Now its name is changed to EXXON from 1972 onwards. This ESSO whose assets and liabilities we are now taking over for some amount is one of the associates and one of the important associates of EXXON, operating in Asian and south-east Asian regions. Now, India is one of the fields where it is operating. The EXXON international oil company is 113 year old company. They have

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

created a havoc during the last 25 or 30 years in different parts of the world. This EXXON is a sort of loose federation working in more than 100 countries with more than 300 associates of which Indian operations is one. I know the Indian operations are not very big, Sir. At the same time they want India to remain with them for their various other benefits. And therefore ESSO Eastern Incorporated was very much interested here to continue for a long time.

However, due to changed international situation they themselves gave an offer to withdraw. Government modified and changed the whole offer in such a way that the demand of the people to nationalise ESSO and the ESSO'S offer to withdraw are all reconciled in the context of the present international situation. Therefore, I would urge upon everybody to try to understand the significance of an international company like this which is being taken over in this part of the Asian region where ESSO Eastern Incorporated, an associate of EXXON has been operating. At present the role of the international ESSO company has been changing. It is changing in the sense that internationally, they were powerful from all sides. They controlled not only 65 to 70 per cent of the crude products and the crude transportation but they also had strength even to influence and pressurise Governments in developing countries. Recently, to be exact, during the last year and a half they have started losing ownerships. They are not losing the profits.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you taking over ESSO by this Bill? Its liabilities and assets are being taken over.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: I know; we are not taking over ESSO; we are taking over the assets and liabilities. I am coming to this point by saying that this is the first step. In respect of this international oil business, it is very necessary to take this over, because in India, Sir, when the whole country is suffering, ESSO did not suffer. We were not getting crude in adequate quantities, and at cheaper rates, people could not get petroleum products. The country is heavily losing in foreign exchange. People and the whole nation is suffering, Sir, look at ESSO. Do you know what their balance-sheet shows? During 1971 and 1972, during these two years, the balance-sheet of ESSO Incorporated in India (which we are now acquiring here) showed that they had the highest-ever profits compared to those during the last 30 or 40 years.

I now will deal with the provisions regarding workmen. 70 per cent of the employees of this company are in my union. They are organised in my union. There are three undertakings and I would therefore like five or 10 more minutes to be given to me. There are six amendments which I have given on this Bill. We should protect the interest of the workmen. But before that we should know the position of ESSO in its relationship with workmen.

15.00 hrs.

Essos in India whose assets are being taken over, had given a picture in 1971-72 as if their future was all dim and dark and that they were going out of this country and their profits had all declined. They forced the workers to come to an agreement on a bonus of 10 per cent, but actually in 1971-72 their profiits showed that the workers were entitled to a bonus of 20 per cent and that was the highest bonus that the workers could get. This high bonus could come about because when the country suffered the company did not suffer at all.

We find the same picture at the international level also. During 1973, the business of this international oil company has been more

than Rs. 21,000 crores, which is more than double the budget of the Government of India, which was presented by the Finance Minister only the other day. I would not go into it. My only point is that it is necessary that the assets and liabilities of that oil company should be taken over as early as possible.

The nature or characterisation of this take-over is a very important point, because there appears to be some confusion over it. From what we have seen in the press, probably the Bill refers only to the first phase of the Government's agreement with the Essos. I think it would be better if the hon. Minister takes the whole House into confidence by giving us the main clauses of the comprehensive agreement and a full or complete picture of the agreement which would be completed over a period of seven years. The first phase is that the marketing companies' assets are being taken over.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Does the hon. Member mean to say that under the entire agreement which is not known to us, there is going to be a complete take-over?

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: According to my information, the agreement deals with complete take-over a period of years. It is a phased out nationalisation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: who has taken him into confidence in regard to the agreement?

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: From the press reports that have come, this is what we have understood. That is why I have said that it is better that the hon. Minister takes the House into confidence....

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): It will help as also to speak in this debate if you can get this information for us from the hon. Minister regarding what the real proposal in the agreement is.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a very important point that the hon. Member has raised. If the hon. Minister can really tell us the facts, it will be very good.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not a very avid reader of newspapers. Shri Kulkarni may have other sources than the newspapers which are being read by us. If he has an idea about the agreement, he can come forward with it, and I shall give him another five minutes.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Even in regard to the first phase of nationalisation by way of taking over of the assets of the marketing company, to which this Bill refers, to acquisition of 74 per cent of shares has created a lot of confusion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Where is it mentioned in the Bill? 74 per cent of the shares and 26 per cent of the shares is mentioned only in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. So, how are those things relevant? He has already taken 20 minutes. There are others who would like to make their submissions.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: I am coming to that. I have tabled six amendments. My point is that there should be protection for the workers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can speak on the amendments again. On the plea of amendments, he cannot take the whole time of the debate now.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: The point is that there are provisions of the Bill which have created confusion.

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

Regarding protection of the workers' interest, my only plea is this. I have tabled six amendments. Government are now seeking to take power or authority to terminate, change or alter the conditions of service of some employees wherever they deem fit. The purport of my six amendments is that Government should not exercise this right so far as the workmen are concerned. According to my information, there are 2900 workmen who are covered. There are only about 20 who are on overseas assignments and there are 125 employees who are drawing more than Rs. 3,000. So far as the workmen are concerned, I am seeking complete protection for them with no change in their service conditions, continuity of employment in the same jobs and better prospects. It is with this intention that I have tabled my amendments and I am sure the Minister will apply his mind and accept all of them.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम ऐस्सो तेल कम्पनी के सम्बन्धित विधेयक पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय, ने बताया कि बिगड़ती हुई अर्थ व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए ऐस्सो का सरकारी करण करने के लिए कदम उठाया गया है और उस के फलस्वरूप 74 प्रतिशत शेयर खरीदने का निर्णय है। मंत्री जी ने कहा इस के आयल इंडस्ट्री के काम में सुधार होगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिया है इस के सिद्धान्ततः मैं सहमत हूं, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस निर्णय के लेने में सरकार ने देरी की है और उस के परिणाम स्वरूप देश के अन्दर तेल की जो खपत है उस को पूरा करने के लिए जो सरकार का दायित्व है उस को निभाने में सरकार असफल रही है। जब से ऐस्सो का टेक ओवर हुआ है उस के बाद ऐसा नहीं लगा कि तेलों के आयात में किसी प्रकार की कमी हुई हो।

आज दोपहर में जब पैट्रोल और मिट्टी के तेल के भाव बढ़ाने के बारे में गरमागरम बहस हो रही थी तो मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा कि जिस भावना से हम ने कीमत बढ़ायी है उस के पीछे केवल एक ही उद्देश्य था कि तेल का स्टोर हो जाता है, लोग अधिक स्टोर कर लेते हैं और मार्केट से गायब हो जाता है। आज स्थिति वही है, आप ने बारबार इस प्रकार के कदम उठाये उस से भी यही स्थिति निर्मित हो गई है। बहुत दुख की बात है जब सरकार ने बजट प्रस्तुत किया उस के अन्दर इस बात को क्यों नहीं बताया, यह मेरी समझ में नही आया ? एक तारीख को कैबिनेट की मीटिंग होती है और बड़े नाटकीय ढंग के दाम की बढ़ोतरी घोषित की जाती है। मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में यह भी कहा था कि फ्रांस जापान तथा ब्रिटेन में भी इसी प्रकार तेल के भाव बढ़े हैं और वहां की सरकारों ने भी इसी प्रकार का कार्य किया है। और वहां पर तेल की खपत निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है इसीलिए वहां की सरकारों ने ऐसे कदम उठाये। यह बात सत्य है। लेकिन अगर अपने देश के बारे में विचार करें तो उससे सिद्ध हो जाता है कि सरकार ने यह सबक इन देशों के उदाहरण सामने होते हुए भी काफ़ी विलम्ब से लिया है।

उसका उदाहरण यह है कि मंत्री महोदय ने बिल में यह कहा है कि 74 परसेंट शेयर ऐस्सो कम्पनी के खरीद रहे हैं और 26 परसें

बाकी बच जाते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पूरे के पूरे शेयर क्यों नहीं खरीदे गए हैं । हो सकता है कि उनके ध्यान में यह रहा हो कि एस्सो एक अमरीकी कम्पनी है और उस का सऊदी अरब के साथ सात वर्ष का समझौता हो गया है और इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए सात साल बाद 26 परसेंट शेयर खरीदे जाएंगे । एस्सो तेल शोधन कारखाने की वार्षिक क्षमता 35 लाख टन की है । 20 जनवरी, 1974 के अखबारों में यह समाचार आया था कि एस्सो की कुल लागत पूंजी 25 करोड़ की है और यदि हम शेयरों को नवम्बर में ही खरीद लेते तो हम को 17 करोड़ रुपया विदेशी मुद्रा में चुकाना पड़ता । इस बीच उसकी पूंजी में निरन्तर वृद्धि होती गई है और आज स्थिति यह है कि उसका हम पूरी तरह से टेक ओवर करें तो हम को 90 से 100 करोड़ के बीच में देना पड़ेगा और हो सकता है कि यह कीमत दो सौ करोड़ तक पहुच जाए । मैं समझता हू कि जो निर्णय आपने आज लिया है इसको आपको बहुत पहले लेना चाहिए था, पहली बार जब तेल की कीमतें बढ़ीं थी और तेल संकट का आपको सामना करना पड़ा था उस वक्त आपको यह निर्णय ले लेना चाहिए था । तब हम सौ प्रतिशत शेयर खरीद सकते थे । लेकिन अब 74 परसेंट पर ही हम को संतोष करना पड़ रहा है और जो विदेशी मुद्रा हम को देनी पड़ रही है वह भी अधिक बढ़ रही है ।

अब आप जिस को टेक ओवर करने जा रहे हैं इस में कहीं पुरानी बात तो आप नहीं दोहरा रहे हैं और वही गलती तो नहीं दोहरा रहे हैं जिस प्रकार की आपने कोलार की सोना खानों को अपने हाथ में लेते वक्त की थी, उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की बात की थी ? कहीं वही इतिहास तो आप अब फिर नहीं दोहरा रहे हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस मामले में सावधानी बरतें ।

जहां तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है मैं कह चुका हूं कि इसके हमारा सिद्धान्त रूप में कोई मतभेद नहीं है । यह बहुत अच्छा कदम है और इस कदम को हमको पहले उठाना चाहिए था । लेकिन सरकार ने स्थिति पूरी तरह स्पष्ट नहीं की है । सरकार का इरादा क्या है यह भी स्पष्ट हो जाए तो मैं समझता हूं कि वर्तमान तेल संकट को हल करने में इससे काफी मदद मिलेगी ।

आपने कहा था कि आयात घटेगा । वह घटा नहीं है । आज तो देश से डीजल तेल भी गायब हो गया है । इस का इस्तेमाल कृषि में होता है । कृषि और डीजल तेल का जो सम्बन्ध है इसको आपको सदैव ध्यान में रखना चाहिये । डीजल तेल न मिलने से कृषि का उत्पादन घटेगा जो कि हमारे देश के हित में नहीं होगा । पूरे देश में अन्न संकट चल रहा है । डीजल कहां और क्यों गायब हुआ इस पर भी विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ।

जहां तक मिट्टी के तेल का सम्बन्ध है बार बार इस पर जो कर वृद्धि की जा रही है,

[श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा]

बार बार इसकी कीमतें जो बढ़ाई जा रही हैं वह हमारे गरीब देश के लिए अच्छा नहीं हैं । भारत के 72 प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में निवास करते हैं । 60 प्रतिशत गांव ऐसे हैं जहां गांव के निवासी घासलेट से दीपक जला कर गुज़ारा करते हैं, उस में रोशनी लेते है । 130 पैसे लिटर से तेल की कीमत आपने फिर 145 पैसे कर दी है । इस से आम आदमी की तकलीफ बढ़ गई है । ऐसा कदम आप को उठाना चाहिये जिस से आम आदमी की तकलीफें न बढ़े ।

जहां तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है जो आप करना चाहते थे उसका आपको तुरन्त कर देना चाहिये था । चूंकि आपने ऐसा नहीं किया इस लिए नाना प्रकार की भ्रांतियां देश में फैलीं । अब भी लोग समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं कि 74 परसेंट शेयर क्यों ले रहे हैं और 26 परसेंट भी क्यों नहीं लेते हैं? इसका आपने स्पष्टीकरण नहीं किया है । मैं चाहता था कि सरकार पूरे के पूरे शेयर ले लेती और अगर ऐसा किया जाता तो सात साल में हम को जो विदेशी मुद्रा देनी पड़ेगी, उसकी हम बचत कर सकते थे ! लेकिन आप ने ऐसा नहीं किया । मैं चाहता हूं कि इसका स्पष्टीकरण करें कि यह पूरा सौदा सरकार ने कितने में किया ?

अन्त में मैं आशा करता हूं कि जिन तथ्यों का मैंने जिक्र किया है उन पर मंत्री महोदय अवश्य कुछ प्रकाश डालेंगे ।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (BHAGALPUR): Sir, I congratulate the Minister for bringing this Bill before the House, but I wish I could have congratulated him profusely with all my heart, because, firstly, in this House and outside, many of us had demanded the take-over of this foreign company many, many years before. Now this offer which is being played up as a voluntary offer is not really a voluntary offer but it is circumscribed by circumstances prevailing outside this country. Secondly they have exploited this country enough; they have repatriated enough profits, many hundred times more than what they had put in this industry in this country. As Prof. Dandavate rightly pointed out this is the type of offer which was given to our Government. What exactly is the total implication in this negotiation? I can neither understand nor appreciate. What is the compention that is proposed to be given. Here it says Rs. 2.52 crores and the total is said to be about Rs. 18 crores. Who knows? It may be Rs. 28 crores. We do not know enough about it. The argument advanced is that in seven years it will be 100 per cent and that this arrangement will be a gain to this country. But we ask: why project it for seven years? Why not right now? Is it not time that foreign oil companies are taken over? To an interjection by Dr. Ranen Sen or Jyotirmoy Bosu probably, the hon. Minister said: my party had decided to take over the commanding heights. This is one of the important commanding heights of our economy which should have been taken over long ago.

Why should they take only 74 per cent? Do you propose to say that in these commanding heights only the tops would be taken over and what remains below is left out. We feel that it should be 100 per cent take over; it should not be a projection in terms of years; it should not only be Esso but also Burmah Shell and Caltex. I need not quote figures. In this House, I have quoted figures

many times. Shri Hiren Mukerjee and others have also quoted figures many times. Those figures speak volumes how the seven big cartels are monopolising crude in the middle east; not only that; by their super tankers they drive out and starve the developing nations. Therefore, I ask; why should it be limited to 74 per cent? Why do the Government propose to give Rs. 2.52 crores for these junks? What are these installations in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta? Have they assessed the market value of these items for which they are paying this sum? Have they set up any committee to go into this? Can they say that these are not junk? We are going to pay Rs. 2.5 crores free of income-tax. If it is taxed it will come to much more. Why should that not be taxed? They have taken enough profit out of this country; they have done enough harm to the Indian economy. They have taken out from the reserve fund completely in the name of repatriation of profits. For this huge amount which we are giving them. they are giving us junks. Why not IOC be allowed to expand with the same amount of Rs. 3 crores that is proposed to be given? The IOC today is in a better position to distribute those things which we are taking over. I think the Minister has enough power and control to direct the IOC in regard to this matter. The value of the things that we are taking over is zero because they have depreciated very much. The Indian Oil has built good facilities all over the country to deal effectively with distribution.

Then, I would like to know why these Rs. 2.50 crores are being paid. My first question is why they should be paid at all? They have done more than enough harm by exploiting our country in men and material. Having been in position for some time I know how these oil companies have brought the Indian employees to their knees. Sri Raja Kulkarni in a representation then told us in the Ministry that they use to call their Indian officers. make them sit in the ante-room and sign such agreements They have done enough humiliation to this country, to our Indian employees in this country; they have taken enough profits out of this country. Why should they be paid at all?

Of course, I do not like the hiking of prices at all by the Arab countries. which has put the developing countries into difficulties. I am glad the Minister has entered into some agreement with them. For that I congratulate him. After this hike in prices these companies have the magnanimity to offer themselves to be taken over by the Government. There is no magnanimity there; in fact, it is the other way round. So. I want to know why they are being given compensation, and that too with all the exemption like their shares in the equity capital of Standard or Lube India would not be touched, their trade mark or right to have a trade mark would not be touched and their patents registered in this country would not be touched. Why should we give them all these exemptions. I would like to know why this is being done. Then, why is the Reserve Bank of India not allowed to play its role, so far as the remittances by this Company outside India are concerned? Why has the Reserve Bank been debarred from performing its duty? Why should we give them all this concession when we have facts and figures galore of this exploitation.

When our friends on the other side talked of nationalisation, the Minister intervened to say that this is not nationalisation, it is only acquisition because our party has not decided about nationalisation of everything but only the commanding heights. I say that a majority of members in the party want nationalisation of this concern. Let there be a consensus on this. I think the Minister himself agrees that there should be nationalisation. But there may be constraints in the Government because of inter-play of influences. I think the Minister and the Government must be bold enough to throw off the

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

shackles of the American imperialism.

Do they not snipe at us every day. Only today we read in the newspapers of the treatment meted out to Shri N. N. Pande. In the US Senate or Congress they said that they will not purchase Indian sugar because India is not supporting them in Vietnam. It was a very objectionable statement. Is that the consideration for our fearing them or not annoying them? We have seen what the Seventh Fleet have done in Vietnam. So, I would request them to brush aside all such considerations and take over this company here and now. By that we are not doing anything wrong. We are not infringing any of the provisions of the Constitution, because we have given them much more than they have invested in this country.

Coming to the service conditions of the employees, especially of officers drawing above Rs. 3000, why should they be guaranteed when they come under the Government. The Company adopted hundred and one ways to pay these officers from the pool fund. Will the Minister also create a pool fund to give special facilities and perquisites for these officers? Of course the Government have rightly taken the right under one section to modify them.

Then I come to the Board of Management. What would be the shape of management for these seven years when 74 per cent will be with us and 26 per cent with them?

I would like to know whether this 26 per cent shall have or shall not have the right to vote our basic resolution in the Board of Directors. Will there be any such clause that on such basic assumptions or resolutions there should be three-fourths majority? Will there be any such clause in the agreement and, if so, in that case nothing will go through because they will have 26 per cent with them. So, I want to know what shall be the structure of the Board of Management and the powers of that.

I would say, it is necessary that the Government should take it over now. My hon. friend Mr. Kulkarni said that he would not say that, because that will mean that there are lobbies in the country. The people in the country only see the lobbies in the country, nothing about the personal views and opinions. I agree that the Minister should take over that immediately.

What is the sanctity about 14th March? Why should they bully us, you take over before 14th March or go without it? What is the sanctity? If there is any sanctity, and this is the most important Bill of all the legislations that had been brought in this House during this session, why was not this legislation put first on the list on the 18th February itself? I would have very much liked this Bill to go to the Select Committee and find out why Rs. 2½ crores are being paid for the junk which virtually amounts to about Rs. 5 crores, as Dr. Ranen Sen calculated it, on the basis of income-tax exemptions and all that. I do not know that. We are now being told, you take it right now before 14th March. Why? Why not 18th February? Why should they bully us, either you take it before 14th March or go without it? Is it a pre-condition in the agreement that we shall have to handover 74 per cent only when you take the junk in the shape of installations at a cost of Rs. 2½crores which virtually amounts to Rs. 5 crores?

With these words, I give my conditional support to this Bill, with these important considerations and, I hope, the hon. Minister will clarify these points for the benefit of the House.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to say a few words on The ESSO (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Bill, 1974, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

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*Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

At the very outset, I would like to say that I would have extended my whole-hearted support to the Government if they had come forward with a Bill nationalising in full the foreign oil company, the ESSO instead of just acquiring the assets of the company. The hon. Member belonging to the ruling party, who preceded me, rightly pointed out that the Congress Party was committed to the nationalisation policy for the purpose of securing the commanding heights of the economy. But this legislation is meant for acquirng only the assets of the ESSO and not full nationalisation. It seems that there is a contradiction among the members belonging to the ruling party and the Ministers of the ruling party running the administration. This Bill is a classic example of the Government's vascillating policy of nationalisation of industries in the private sector which are vital for the country's economic development.

When the Indian Iron Co., Martin Burn Co.. and Alcok Ashdown Co were sought to be nationalised, in the initial stage only the management was taken over and compensation was also paid even for that This was the same approach adopted in the case of nationalisation of coal mines also. At that time, all the Members belonging to the Opposition objected to the payment of compensation for simply taking over the management. Here, in the case of ESSO there is a further departure. The Government propose to acquire 74 per cent of the shares of ESSO. The remaining 26 per cent will continue to be with ESSO. Only after 7 years the complete nationalisation of the company will be effected. For doing this the Government propose to pay a compensation of 2.5 crores to the company.

It has been stated that negotiations were going on with ESSO for the past two years. I wonder why the Government did not take steps much earlier to nationalise these foreign oil companies. In Burma, the foreign oil companies were nationalised many years ago. A small neighbouring country Sri Lanka nationalised the foreign oil companies in 1961. In Egypt, which is also a small country compared to India, the foreign oil companies were nationalised in 1966. It is really surprising that we, who boast about the vastness of our country, about India being the biggest democracy in the world have taken this half-hearted measure of acquiring the shares of only ESSO in the year 1974. Even now the Government have not taken the most desirable step of nationalising all the three foreign oil companies. If the Government have come forward with the proposal of acquiring the assets of Burma Shell and Caltex also, along with this legislative proposal for ESSO, even that would have been welcomed. But the Central Government have their own method of doing things about which so much is talked about.

It has also ben stated that the ESSO came forward voluntarily with this proposal. I would like to say that, after exploiting all these years the national wealth of the country, they have come forward with this proposal. As they are convinced that there is not much for them to expropriate in future, they have come forward with this proposal voluntarily. If the Government had nationalised the foreign oil companies much earlier as had been put forth by the hon.Member of the ruling party who preceded me, there would have been no need for this kind of legislative proposal at this time of international oil crisis. The Government could have averted the situation of trying to secure the commanding heights of economy at a time when the entire economy of the country seems to be beyond redemption.

During 1969, these three foreign oil companies remitted abroad Rs. 81.91 crores, in 1970, 72.64 crores and in 1971 Rs. 94.49 crores. During the past 14 years these foreign oil companies are reported to have remitted abroad 1040 crores of rupees. When they

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

find that they would able to do this in future, they have made this voluntary offer and the Government have fallen a prey to this offer. Perhaps the Government want to compensate them by giving Rs. 2.5 crores which they could expropriate, as if whatever had been done before was not enough.

Due to the machinations of these foreign oil companies, the import bill of crude oil for the country has been going up. In 1970 the import bill of crude oil was Rs. 102 crores and in 1972 it had gone up to Rs. 144 crores.

Similarly, the assets of these foreign oil companies are also getting dwindled. They are repatriating the assets also gradually. In 1969-70, their assets came down by 5.8 per cent in 1970-71 by 3 per cent, in 1971-72 by 6 per cent and in 1972-73 by 8 per cent. As had been repeatedly stressed by the members of the ruling party, the assets of oil companies have no value at all after 10 years. The assets of ESSO are more than 10 years old. If annual depreciation is calculated, these assets are worth not even a single pie now. Yet the Government have come forward with the proposal of paying Rs. 2.5 crores in foreign exchange. The Government are munificent enough to give them interest also. They can repatriate this amount tax-free.

The other two foreign oil companies, Burma-Shell and Caltax have taken a cue from this Bill for acquiring the assets of ESSO. From today's newspaper reports, you will find that by demanding higher refining fees for refining the crude oil for government, they have staked a higher claim of compensation whenever the Government propose to take the assets of these companies also. If the Government had come forward with the proposal of nationalising all these three oil companies, this awkward situation could have been averted. It is really regrettable that the Government are not getting any experience even from their mistakes.

I need not talk about international oil politics and how the oil cartels hold sway over the economies of many countries in the world. The Central Government will be well-advised to come forward as early as possible with the proposals to nationalise in full all the foreign oil companies at a time. Secondly, I am strongly opposed to the payment of even a single pie as compensation to these foreign oil companies.

I hope that the hon. Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals will pay heed to the demands of his own Party Members, though not to the earnest please of the members of Opposition parties, and bring forward expeditiously legislative proposals for nationalising these three foreign oil companies and not merely for taking over the assets of these companies in the first instance. All the members, including the ruling Party members who had participated in the debate on this Bill, have unanimously demanded that not even a single pie should be paid to ESSO for acquiring the junk installations. I appeal to the hon. Member that he should abide by the unanimous desire of this House for not paying any compensation. I am also equally opposed to paying Rs. 2.5 crores in foreign currency to the ESSO.

Though in principle I am in support with the spirit of this Bill, i.e. gradual nationalisation of the foreign oil company, I am opposed to the way in which this is sought to be done.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih): I will not cover the ground already covered by my previous colleagues, for instance, the question of the basis of compensation whether depreciation has been deducted from the quantum which has been fixed and whether compensation has been given on the basis of the book value. These are questions which certainly require clarification. Neither shall I touch—although that is very important to me as a trade-unionist—the protection of pay and service con-

ditions of employees of second grade and below, of this undertaking, but I do agree with the Minister for Petroleum, Shri D. K. Borooah, that this public control over the commanding heights is necessary. But this Bill, I am afraid is small beer. What the Bill is trying to tackle is the visible tiny tip of an ice-berg which is composed of several big international giants like Exxom Mobil, Shell, Gulf Oil, Taxaco, Armaco and so on.

Sir, between these seven oil giants, in point of strength and resources, after the Government of the United States, the Government of USSR, EC and Japan, they stand fifth. So caution is indicated in our approaches. Increasing of oil prices, diverting of supplies from one country to another, political and economic blackmail, infanticidal attack on many technical inventions which cut down in the consumption of petrol, and petroleum products have high-lighted their growth over the last half a century. Sir, the marketing part, the refininng aspect and off-shore and on-shore drilling, these are the three major components of the oil industry itself. We will take over the majority shares in the marketing section. That has its own value, Sir. I do not agree with my previous colleague who says that: Well we are restricting it to only 74 per cent particularly because IOC has not yet the expertise in marketing. They sold furnace oil at cut rate to another oil subsidiary and lost crores. In respect of the petroleum products there are many varieties and different prices and step by step unless we take over the marketing companies like Burmah Shell, Caltex and this one which we are doing now, mere diversion of the one or the other of the grades of products can seriously jeopardise the economic position of the Indian oil company itself.

Now, what is the effect, not merely the economic, but the overall effect which, at a critical moment of our history, these companies have on our thinking? They distorted our thinking and they said: Well, you don't have to go in for off-shore and on-shore drilling, you don't have to go in for hydrogenation of coal and manufacture of oil out of coal; you only just import Arab oil and set up refineries here. It may be a hindsight but that distorted our thinking and we are playing the penalty today.

As regards the powers of these companies, they have forced Britain only very recently to increase the oil prices by 8 pence and they even said that that for North Sea Oil exploration 55 per cent profits is quite reasonable. They are now blackmailing Japan; Norway is a small country. It has nationalised its offshore drilling of North Sea. They did without waiting for any foreign expertise. That is a lesson for India to follow. These American companies reported the largest increases in foreign dealings. The figures are: EXXON (Esso) 83 per cent; Gulf 400 percent, Texaco 86 percent in respect of overseas profits. Their operations are going out of America into fresh fields and pastures now.

The Bill is of course better late than never! It requires suave and skillful handling, Sir. We congratulate the hon. Minister on the Bill which he has brought forward and we hope and trust that he will apply his suavity and diplomacy also to put it through.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): I rise to support this Bill wholehearted-ly. I do not know why Dr. Ranen Sen opposed the Bill, except the reason that the Congress and the Communist Party of India do not agree in their ideology, in regard to the early and quick development of the country especially in the technological field of oil exploration and distribution and specialisation in other fields like other products of petroleum. Can anyone say that the Government of India under the leadership of Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi and a dynamic Minister like Mr. D. K. Borooah

[Dr. Kailas]

who is more on the left of the centre than on the right would not take care of enhancing the reputation of the country but would give more profits to the ESSO rather than to our country? Nobody would believe such a thing. Under the circumstances, the present agreement, for which I congratulate the hon. Minister again, is one of the best, and he must go ahead with it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is a man of great faith.

DR. KAILAS: I have got great faith in the leadership of my country. I shall convert you also presently when I shall mention the reasons for my faith....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am becoming a little sceptical.

DR. KAILAS: I shall be able to convince you? Why do I congratulate the hon. Minister? ESSO imports crude at the rate of 8.32 dollars per barrel while Iran and other countries from which the Government of India are going to get the crude are going to get from us 10.93 dollars per barrel. This means that Rs. 30 crores worth of foreign exchange will be saved per year, and for seven years, it would mean a saving of Rs. 210 crores by this agreement alone.

Secondly, from the very first year, ESSO which will be under the Indian Government will start earning about Rs. 3 to Rs. 3½ crores out of which 74 per cent will accrue to us. In the same ratio, we shall get profits in Lube India also and hence the Government of India and this country will be getting 74 per cent of the profits, which would come to about Rs. 2½ crores per year as profits and debar ESSO from taking over certain things which they were taking, because under this Bill, full control and management of the ESSO will be in the hands of the Government of India.

The third point which is very important is this. Oil technology is a developing one, and it has been the policy of the Government of India that while we want to import foreign technology in such fine fields as oil technology which we should try to enter, we wanted to turn away these three oil companies. And the Essos, as was mentioned earlier by Mr. Azad, were good enough to come forward or perhaps they were forced to come to the Government and offer 74 per cent, and they would be working as a joint sector company for seven years. As one hon. Member said, it is a phased out nationalisation. There will be a phased out nationalisation so that after seven years, it will become fully nationalised. But these seven years are very critical.

Whatever research and development have taken place in the US will be accruing to us and we will not be waiting for this development to come.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are all these part of the Bill here?

DR. KAILAS: You seemed to be sceptical. Dr. Ranen Sen had opposed the Bill and I must explain....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am saying that these do not form part of the Bill. These are things outside the scope of the present Bill.

DR. KAILAS: Al right. I would come to the Bill also.

Unfortunately, our policy so far has been to acquire or nationalise only sick mills or sick undertakings. This is the only undertaking which is running at a profit which will accrue profits to us from the very first year. Hence now the policy of Government should be to acquire even healthy undertakings which are profitable to the country.

This agreement with ESSO was to last....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Where is the agreement?

DR. KAILAS: All right, I leave it to you, if you do not want to listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to listen to you, but it should be something within the scope of the Bill.

DR. KAILAS: I am talking on the point.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): It is a dynamic speech to support a dynamic Minister.

DR. KAILAS: I was trying to reply to Dr. Ranen Sen. I heard him and you were also listening to him.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: The Minister is there to reply.

DR. KAILAS: Let me also reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not want to harbour any idea that I am discriminating. Dr. Ranen Sen never referred to the agreement which is not within the Bill. He never referred to any kind of percentage of takeover of ESSO. He referred to the provisions of the Bill. I would like to do the same.

DR. KAILAS: I would do that.

I think it is in clause 3 that we are talking about the employees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can talk about that.

DR. KAILAS: The pay scales of some employees are very high. There are only four employees who are getting Rs. 7,500—8,000 and all the four are going to EXXON. I think only a few are there, about ten, who get between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,000 who are so technically qualified in respect of whom this House has unanimously said that they must be treated at par with IAS officers. Technical people should also have the same scale as IAS officers. Hence their pay scale is as good as other technical officers in the country. These officers have erected refineries in Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines and Greece. Hence they will be very useful in erecting the refinery in Mathura and expansion work in regard to other refineries.

I would like to ask a few questions of the Minister so that he can reply to them while replying to the debate. What will be the representation on the board of management for the 7 years. It should have representatives of the ESSO Staff Association and the Labour association about which Shri Raja Kulkarni spoke? Is he thinking of cross-fertilisation between the staff of ESSO and IOC so that we get the best administration of both? Is he thinking of growth and development of the ESSO organisation so that there is a real growth taking place, as since last three or four years, there was no growth or any development in ESSO? When is he going to take over Caltex and Burmah-Shell so that when he is talking of the commanding heights in this field he will be really having those commanding heights with almost all the technological developments taking place all over the world?

I think in clause 10, line 30, the word "trust" has been used: "so, however, that the rights and interests of the beneficiaries of the trust are not, in anyway, prejudiced or diminished." I do not think there is any trust in ESSO. What is it that he means by naming this as a trust or a fund? Neither there is any fund nor there is any trust. I request him to kindly explain this to us.

With thees words, I close.

श्री मधु दिघे (थाणे) : उपसभापति महोदय, सब से पहले मैं इस विधेयक के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय ने लोक सभा को विश्वास में लेने से इनकार किया है। प्रतिरक्षा यह जो विधेयक है वह एक व्यापक करार का अंग है। आप पूछ रहे थे एग्रीमेन्ट—जो सबल में एक व्यापक करार हुआ है और यह विधेयक उसका एक अंग मात्र है।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

क्या मंत्री महोदय का यह कर्तव्य नहीं था कि करार की जो शर्तें हैं उन पूरी शर्तों को और करार जो है उसकी हम लोगों के सामने रखते? यह करने से आपने इन्कार किया है और कम से कम देने से पहले, मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि कपटबाजी छोड़ दीजिए और सदन को विश्वास में लेकर जो करार की शर्तें हैं वह आप सदन के सामने रखें तभी लोगों को आपका दावा चलेगा। मंत्री महोदय से मेरी पहली प्रार्थना यह है।

दूसरे—6 फरवरी को इनका करार हुआ है, ऐसा मैंने सुना है। उसी दिन कैबिनेट की सलाह से यह लोग राष्ट्रपति जी के पास गए थे। यह लोग अध्यादेश जारी करवाना चाहते थे। मैं ने सुना है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने इन लोगों को फटकार दिया था कि इतेमा अब पार्लियामेन्ट की बैठक होने वाली होती है तो अध्यादेश के जरिए आप यह काम करते हैं, संसद को आप विश्वास में नहीं लेते हैं इसलिए अध्यादेश वगैरह मुझे पसन्द नहीं है। तो मंत्री महोदय इसका भी खुलासा करें क्या यही सच्चाई है कि 6 तारीख को आप अध्यादेश जारी करने वाले थे, नये जनरल मैनेजर कृष्णस्वामी बम्बई जाकर 7 तारीख को चार्ज लेने वाले थे और यहां तक कि स्टाफ के लोगों को बुलाया गया था कि आपका परिचय कराया जायेगा? इस बात का भी वे खुलासा करें क्या राष्ट्रपति जी ने अध्यादेश पर हस्ताक्षर करने से इन्कार किया और उसी के चलते आप लोग 7 फरवरी को कृष्णस्वामी को यहां नहीं बिठा पाये?

तीसरे—क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात से इन्कार कर सकते हैं कि एस्सो कम्पनी के जो तीन हिन्दुस्तानी एजेन्ट्स थे उनके इस्तीफा आ चुके थे लेकिन अध्यादेश जारी नहीं हो सका तो उनके इस्तीफा वापिस लिए गए? यह काम भी हुआ है लेकिन मंत्री महोदय सारी बातें सदन के सामने रख नहीं रहे हैं और यह बहुत ही खराब बात हो रही है।

अब जो बुनियादी चीजें हैं, इन लोगों ने जो मुआविजा देने का निर्णय किया है, इसके अलावा रिफाइनरी में स्यूब इंडिया लि० में आप जो शेयर्स लेने वाले हैं उसके लिए भी आपने मुआविजा तय किया लेकिन मुआवजे की रकम मुनासिब है या गैर-मुनासिब इसका निर्णय करने के लिए उसकी जानकारी इनको देनी चाहिए। क्या मंत्री महोदय अपनी जवाबी भाषण में इस सदन को बतायेंगे कि एस्सो कम्पनी ने जो स्यूब कम्पनी या एस्सो की एक्जोन की सब्सीडियरी हो उन्होंने अभी तक भारत में कितनी पूंजी लाने का काम किया है और मुनाफा व डिवीडेन्ड के रूप में कितनी पूंजी बाहर भेजी है?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री देवकान्त बरुआ): यह तो आप जानते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये: मेरे जानने की बात नहीं है। मैं तो जानता हूं लेकिन सदन को अधिकारिक ढंग से यह जानकारी देनी चाहिए।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ: मेरा इम्तहान ले रहे हैं क्या?

श्री मधु लिमये: इम्तहान नहीं ले रहा हूं। मंत्री महोदय को यह जानना है कि हर चीज की किसी सप्लाई लाइन होती है। यह जानी सप्लाई की चर्चा इसके उपर तीन में नहीं हो पाती

यह सार्वजनिक हित की बात है, इसमें पूरे देश को विश्वास में लेना चाहिए कि इन कम्पनियों ने कितनी पूंजी भारत में लगाने का काम किया है और डिवीडेन्ड व मुनाफे के रूप में विदेशी मुद्रा में कितनी पूंजी बाहर भेज चुके हैं। और उस के बाद सदन अपनी राय बना सकता है मुकम्मिल करार के बारे में कि आप ने जो मुआवजा तय किया है वह न्यायोचित है कि नहीं। वर्ना र्‍यूमर्स उड़ रहे हैं कि इतना मुआवजा क्यों है जब कि यह जंक है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप खुलासा नहीं करेंगे तो आप घाटे में रहेंगे क्योंकि अफवाह यह चल रही है कि ऐसो से आप ने चुनाव के लिए पैसा लिया है। मेरे पास कोई ऐसा सबूत नहीं है, लेकिन लोग ऐसा कह रहे हैं। मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं। और इसीलिए करार के बारे में आप चुप्पी साध रहे हैं और सारी बातें प्रकाश में नहीं ला रहे हैं। इसलिए इसका खुलासा होना चाहिए। कांग्रेसियों ने मुझे यह भी कहा जो आप ने राज्य सभा में बोला, मुझ को तो इस का पता एक महीने पहिले चला था कि मस्तान प्रधान मंत्री से मिला था उन के साथ तस्वीर खिंचवाना चाहता था और प्रधान मंत्री को मालूम नहीं था। लेकिन किसी कारण से तस्वीर नहीं खिंच पायी। इसलिये आप मुझे क्यों बाध्य कर रहे हैं कहने के लिये। आप के लोग आते हैं और इस को कनफ़र्म करते हैं। मैं उन का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता।

विधेयक के जो प्राविधान हैं उन के बारे में कुछ संशोधन दिये हैं, हालांकि समय की दृष्टि से उस में विलम्ब जरूर हुआ, लेकिन कई दफा सरकार के संशोधन भी ऐन वक्त पर आते हैं, अगर मेरे संशोधन उचित हों तो आप को उन को स्वीकार करना चाहिए। मैं इस के सम्बन्ध में दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं, मैं आप का ध्यान क्लाज 9(1) की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं; कई कर्मचारियों के मन में यह डर है कि आखिरी तीन लाइन्स की क्या जरूरत है जब तक सरकार उन को निकाल नहीं देती है, या उन की तनख्वाह घटाती नहीं है, या उन की सेवा की शर्तों में परिवर्तन नहीं करती है? यह हो सकता है कि उपचार के तौर पर आप ने यह लिया हो और ऐसा करना नहीं चाहते हों। लेकिन अगर इस को काट दिया जायगा तो क्या आप के अधिकारों पर आक्रमण होगा? खामख्वाह कर्मचारियों के मन में संदेह क्यों पैदा करते हैं बिना मतलब?

दूसरी बात क्लाज 10(1) को देखें इस में प्रौवीडेन्ट, सुपरएन्यूएशन, वैलफ़ेयर या अदर फंड की बात की है। बर्माशैल का जहां तक सवाल है उनकी बैलेंस शीट में फंड शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। लेकिन ऐसो वाले रिजर्व शब्द का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। वह अलग नहीं रखते हैं, रिजर्व में रखते हैं। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि फंड के बाद 'or other funds and reserve, यह जोड़ देंगे तो आप को सुविधा होगी। कोकिंग कोल के बारे में आप ने ऐसा ही किया और वर्कर्स के इंटरेस्ट को सेव करने के लिये कोई प्रौवीजन नहीं किया। तो इसलिये सोचिये और अगर उचित लगता हो तो उस को स्वीकार कर लीजिये।

जहां तक विदेशी कम्पनियों का सवाल है, बहुत ज्यादा दुनिया के अखबारों में और प्रचार के जितने साधन हैं, जो पैट्रोलियम पैदा करने वाले देश हैं, क्रड आयल पैदा करने वाले, उन को बहुत ज्यादा बदनाम कर दिया गया कि

[श्री मधु लिमये]

उन की वजह से दाम बढ़े हैं। मुख्य कारण तो उन के द्वारा जो दाम बढ़ाये गये है यह तो है ही , लेकिन क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात से इन्कार कर सकते हैं कि सारी दुनिया इस पैट्रोलियम के संकट में फंस गई है और पैट्रोलियम का धंधा करने वाली जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां है वह मौज कर रही हैं, अपने मुनाफ़े को बढ़ा रही हैं। मैं केवल "टाइम मैगजीन" से दो ही वाक्यों को उद्धृत करूंगा । एक आरमैंको है मेरा ख्याल है आप की रिफ़ाइनरी का उन से करार हैं :

"Though Saudi Royalties and taxes have soared to seven dollars per barrel the production costs averaged only 12 cents per barrel."

सिर्फ़ 12 सेंट के क्रूड आयल के उत्पादन का खर्चा है । आगे इस मैगजीन मे लिखा है कि :

"As a result, at present prices Armaco nets more than 50 cents per barrel and is now producing 7.3 million barrels per day."

यानी 36 लाख डालर एक दिन का इनका मुनाफा है । और ऐक्सौन के बारे में क्या स्थिति है ? "टाइम मैगजीन" ने कहा है, यह उन की कवर स्टोरी है :

"Exxon has not only grown but also prospered, so much so that last month it reported the largest annual profit ever earned by any industrial company, that is, 2.4 billion dollars after taxes."

यानी 240 करोड़ डालर। यह ऐक्सौन कम्पनी का मुनाफा है । तो ऐसी हालत में अमरीका में भी इन तेल कम्पनियों के खिलाफ जनमत पैदा हुआ है । ऐसी हालत में 18 करोड़ रु० जो इन को दे रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूं यह ठीक नहीं है ।

एक बात इस सम्बन्ध में और मैं कहना चाहता हूं । 25 साल का कमर्शल या क्रूड आयल की सप्लाई के बारे में, और मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार 1979 में यह करार खत्म हो जाता है । तो पांच साल के बाद क्या इस की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं रहेगी, जिनके 25 प्रतिशत शेयर हैं, क्रूड लाने के बारे में ? अगर पांच साल के बाद इनकी जिम्मेदारी खत्म हो जाती है तो 26 प्रतिशत रखने का भी क्या माने हैं? आप यह दलील दे सकते है कि चूंकि वह क्रूड ला रहे है और क्रूड की हम को कमी है इसलिये 26 प्रतिशत शेयर उन के हाथ में रहने दे रहे है । लेकिन पांच साल बाद वह भी खत्म होने वाला हैं तो ऐसी हालत में 26 प्रतिशत शेयर इन लोगों के हाथ मे रखने से कौन सा हम को लाभ होने वाला है ? तो मै चाहूंगा मेरे इन मुद्दो के बारे मे मंत्री महोदय सफ़ाई दें और अगर आप इस को ले रहे है, तो हमारा इस को ले कर झगड़ा थोड़े ही है, इस मे जो कमियां है वह छिपाने के लिए कहीं इस की आड़ मे तो नही जा रहे है कि पैट्रोलियम लौबी यह कर रही है, वह कर रही है । उस से हम को क्या मतलब लेकिन आप की जो कमिया है उन पर चादर बिछाने के लिए मेहरबानी कर के आप इन खबरों का आश्रय न लीजिये। इतना ही मेरा कहना है ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, I rise to congratulate the Minister for taking the basic step of taking over the marketing facilities of ESSO and also for providing for the taking over of the 74 per cent shares of the Company in a phased programme. But I notice a peculiar feature in practically every measure which the Government take for the taking over of the undertakings. Are we really in such a difficult or tight position that we have to take measures in a half-hearted way? I hope the Minister will take us into confidence and tell us why when negotiations started with this concern, they

did not think in terms of taking over 100 per cent of the shares, not only in marketing but also in refining and in Lube also.

What is the peculiarity of this figure of 74? Why do they not have 75 per cent shares? Would it be right if I were to say that it is because under the company law if you hold three-fourths of the shares then you can change even the charter or articles of association, which you cannot do if you have only 74 per cent. Is that the reason why the Esso Company insisted on your going to the maximum limit of only 74 per cent and not 75 per cent? Why is it that they say, "All right; you take over our petrol stations and other things all over the country by paying us Rs. 2.5 crores"? They say it knowing fully well that because there are our IOC pumps all over which are practically side by side with Esso pumps, and because of the lack of crude now which is about to stay at least in the foreseeable future—there is no likelihood of plenty of oil being available for sale—by any of these pumps—they feel, here is a good proposition and let the Government pay Rs. 2.5 crores and take over all the petrol pumps which are, as it is, not a profitable affair. They say, "you take these petrol pumps or petrol depots or some buildings here and there but do not touch our real vested interest in the Refinery section or Lube India." They will continue to have control there. In spite of your taking 74 per cent with 26 per cent, they still have a voice in the management.

For a common man, it may appear that the Government is taking over 74 per cent. What more do you want? But 74 per cent does not give you any right to bring about a single change in the articles of association. What are the articles of association? Have you examined this? How does it give you any benefit? Kindly consider this. I would like the House to be taken into confidence, when we are going in for such a major decision.

Now, I find here, clause 3 says:

> "On the appointed day, the right, title and interest of Esso, in relation to its undertakings in India, shall stand transferred to, and shall vest in, the Central Government."

> Here, "Esso" means Esso Eastern Inc., a foreign company within the meaning of section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956, incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware in the United States of America, and having its principal office at 2401 South Gessner, City of Houston, State of Texas, in the United States of America;"

How does it appear to a person reading this? He will think that "on the *appointed day*"—we do not know when the appointed day will be; probably 7 years hence—the right, title and interest of Esso in relation to its undertakings in India shall stand transferred to, and shall vest in, the Central Government. Now, the undertakings have also been described as, "Esso", "Esso Standard", "Lube India", etc.

On top of this comes clause 4 which says:

> "The undertakings referred to in section 3 shall be deemed, save as otherwise provided in sub-section 2...."

This is where the real crux of the matter comes. While at one place, you say that you are going to take over these undertakings, at another place, you quietly say, "save as otherwise provided"—a saving clause, a proviso, which takes away everything, like, by pricking a balloon, the whole air of the ballon goes away. It says, "save as otherwise provided in sub-section (2)". What is provided in sub-section (2)? That is the real cream of Esso Company. It says undertakings

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

referred to in sub-section (1) shall not include the following, namely:—

"(a) any share held by Esso in the equity capital of Esso Standard or Lube India;"

You do not touch that. That is the real think. Secondly, it says:

"(b) any trade mark, and any right of Esso to use any trade mark in India, specified in the First Schedule;

(c) all patents and designs registered in India in the name of Esso."

I thought, with the passing of this Bill, we will get the goodwill of Esso. And we will be able to use patents, trade marks and other things. Do not use the word 'nationalisation' but in effect have complete control of the foreign company in the national interest of the country. That is what the objective appears to be, and that is what you have said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. But actually what are we doing? We are, in effect, only taking, if I may describe, the most unprofitable part of Esso, i.e., the petrol pumps and other buildings; but the real thing we are not touching. Then we also talk about seven years. And what is the reason given? The reason is that the Company has long-standing contracts with the Arab oil producing countries and we can get oil at a reasonable rate from them; therefore, we must continue these contracts; if we try to take over the whole thing, we will not have the benefit of those contracts for getting oil at a low price. That is possibly the argument given. But in the changing structure, in the context of direct relationship with the Arab countries, do you not visualise that in the near future you can have a better deal with the very Arab countries like Iraq, for example, to get oil at a reasonable rate? They might say that we are buying from some other country, having contracts of such nature, at 'x' price and are not giving them 'x' price. Therefore, that will be a disadvantage. Why not think in terms of having our own refinery, having full control over this refinery of Esso here and now and then go to these countries and say that either as a successor we continue with the contracts which the Esso Company had with them or we are willing to negotiate even a fresh contract with them? Will that not be better and free from all fetters?

I have a feeling—and this has been strengthened today by the snubbing that has been reported in the newspapers which the Congress Committee Chief gave on the sugar deal, where he has said, 'We are not going to purchase sugar from you because your Government has not supported us on the Vietnam issue and other issues—that there is a certain helplessness as far as USA is concerned, and that is in the name of reality, practical consideration, expediency and all that. Let us be honest; are we really helpless before them?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your analogy is a little far-fetched. One is the Congress of America and another is a private company, may be a big company. The analogy is a little far-fetched.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If we are helpless before a Government, I believe we may be more helpless before an international cartel like Esso. I am trying to find an analogy on that line. I want to know whether we are so helpless. If we are thinking in terms of self-reliance, self-sufficiency, some day this country must take courage and say 'no'. I do not think we are so helpless. We can have better negotiations; we are already having with Iran. Also what you have found in the Bombay High—and if the prospect is good, you may find a substantial deposit should give you more confidence instead of diffidence.

My last point is about employees. I would beg to submit that we are protecting the rights of only those employees who have large perquisites and high salaries.

Now, the IOC people will be getting one grade of salary and the Esso people will be getting much higher than that. As it is, there is a grievance in the country the IOC men are getting salaries much higher then the normal salary structure in the counry. Tomorrow, the IOC people will say, 'How is it that a concern where we have a control like Esso should pay a higher salary? You should pay us also the same high salary.' Then what will you do?

Another point is: how are you going to utilise these people. To get the best out of them, give some responsibility to these people. Some such policy also will have to be worked out.

With these reservations and doubts—(*Interruptions*) yes, which I have in my mind and I am sure these will be despelled—the basic objective of the Bill being really good, I support the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): As has been pointed out by many hon. Members, the Bill really relates to only a small part of the Esso undertakings in the country. Esso, in reality, has three undertakings. One is the Esso refinery which includes also the business of crude and then Esso distribution which is the present Esso Marketing which is the subject matter of this Bill and the third one is the Lube company which is independent of this undertaking, 50 per cent of which is owned by the Government of India and 50 per cent by the Esso.

We came to the House with this Bill because under the law we cannot take over any foreign company or any part of the foreign company except with the sanction of the Parliament. So far as the Esso refinery and the Lube is concerned, these two companies are registered in India. So, any take over or any purchase of the majority shares of that company is in the nature of a commercial transaction which does not need any sanction on the art of the Parliament. It can be done under the law of the land.

Mr. Madhu Limaye is trying to make out of a case by innuendo that we should have got that also through this Parliament. The law of the land which this Parliament has passed does not permit that it, should be brought before the House. There is no point in bringing before the House something which the law does not permit. Therefore, if we did not bring the problem of the take-over of Esso by purchase of 74 per cent shares of their refinery and the Lube to this House, it is not because that we wanted to hide it as anybody can go and find out from the Company Law register but because it was not necessary under the law whereas this Bill has come before the Parliament, as it is necessary under the law. He also raised the question whether there was some intention of taking it over by an ordinance. It was one time though that we could. Because some hon. friends including those who do not have that much progressive view are finding fault with me that we are already late, it was one time thought that it may be taken over by an ordinance but we thought that as the Parliament was going to be in session, it should come before the Parliament in the form of this Bill and there was certainly a delay of a month or so in the acquisition of these undertakings. But I suppose that that is inevitable in the system which we have to follow in this country.

Then I was asked: Why did you not take it up immediately,—the whole lock, stock and barrel, without paying a penny. Only one man could do this in this would that is Eddi Amin of Uganda and nobody else. Only Idi-Amin of Uganda could take over in this manner lock stock and barrel, without, paying a penny and throw them out. Iraq has nationalised, but after paying full compensation. Iraq also did not nationalise the whole thing, they left out the French part of

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

it. They only nationalised the British part of it but left out the French part of it. I know this because I was there when this was done. Iraq has paid compensation and even President Col. Gadaffi has paid compensation. What he has said is, I will take over now, I will pay compensation later.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You have not nationalised anything in this country without paying compensation!

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: This policy of nationalisation without compensation has not been accepted in this country and also, generally speaking, in the civilised world. To take without compensation will be difficult for me. For that matter any Government it will be difficult for any Government in this country under the existing Constitution. But what I want to propose is this. This is take over of 74 per cent. Somebody asked: Why did you not take over 100 per cent, why only 74 per cent?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Where is this 74 per cent? You have been saying that 'I need not come to the House for it'. It is not in this Bill. And if I hear the Minister all right, he has been saying again and again that he does not need to come before this House.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: In my introductory speech I did say this and I mentioned there that we have to take 74 per cent. If you, in your wisdom, feel that it is not necessary to reply to that point, I will not....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am befuddled by the whole thing.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It is very simple.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He has mentioned that in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER That is true; that is not part of the Bill.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): What happens is, this actually precludes this House from discussing the mechanics of the whole commercial transactions which may take place in future, namely, the acquisition of 74 per cent of shares. How has it nothing to do with this Bill?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: There are two aspects. One is the total picture in which we take over Esso marketing, Esso refinery and Lube Oil. But Lube Oil and Esso Refinery are there they are there run by Indian companies, working in this country. Therefore I said, those things need not come before the House. But this one forms part of a foreign company. It is actually extension of the branch of a foreign company. If you want to take it over it can be done only by an Act of Parliament. That is the simple issue. Now we are discussing the marketing part of it. But because some hon. Members have raised the other point, I thought it is better on my part to clarify certain doubts which may be in their minds.

Then somebody said, it consists of junks. It is a registered, company having process outlets and some of the installations which they have put up are still working in this country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How old are they?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Some of them are 10 years old; some of them less than 10 years. They are expanding. And secondly it is a mistake to say that IOC and ESSO or some other companies have put their outlets in the same place.

Bombay has more foreign company outlets than IOC outlets, because the IOC came much later. In many places, the foreign companies had been there before the IOC came. So, the IOC could expand in those areas where the foreign companies had not gone. Therefore, at many places now, in many strategic points in the urban

areas and the big cities, the foreign companies have a larger number of outlets than the IOC.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How has he arrived at this figure? Had he some mechanism for this? Was some assessment made? In what way was this figure arrived at?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: A committee was appointed to go into the matter by the Government of India, and it consisted of the Cabinet Secretary, the Finance Secretary and the Petroleum and Chemicals Secretary. They all went into it. Ultimately, it came before a Cabinet committee of which the Finance Minister was the chairman, and the Industrial Development Minister Shri C. Subramaniam and myself were members. The Secretaries' Committee had gone into it very carefully. Therefore this delay had taken place. They had studied the problem.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But we must know the basis. Is it the book value of these installations minus the depreciation? Is Parliament not going to be told about it? We have to vote an amount of Rs. 3 crores for acquisition of these installations. How has this figure been worked out? What is the basis of the calculation? It is not stated in the Bill at all.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Normally, one takes the written-down value.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: This forms part of a total package deal. They did not adopt it one by one. They went into the whole thing and came to the conclusion that out of the Rs. 18 crores that would be paid to them, for the marketing part of it, there will be this amount mentioned in the Bill, namely Rs. 2.59 crores.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Rs. 18 crores for what?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is the difficulty.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He is speaking of one commercial transaction, and this Bill makes a provision for payment of Rs. 3 crores only. He is mixing the two things.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am not mixing it up. It is already mixed up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We cannot pass a legislation by being hoodwinked like this. He must tell us how for the purchase or acquisition of these rights or this take over of this foreign company, the amount has been calculated. What are the broad principles? Nothing is being told to this House. Are we to vote like blind people?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: He does not have to vote for it blindly at all.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In valuation, normally the written-down value of a thing is taken. Is that the basis? Normally that must be the basis.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Apart from that, I would like to pose this question to the hon. Minister.

Will it be fair to this House to get the Bill through in consideration of a certain hypothetical situation which is not before this House? He has not placed any statement before this House, and we do not know anything. We have just been told that this is part of a bigger deal. What is that bigger deal? Can we get through this without knowing what it is?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: For the first time, we are being told about some mythical Rs. 18 crores, from which Rs. 15 crores will go in some future commercial transaction and we are left with Rs. 3 crores which this House has got to vote for now. What is the basis of the calculation?

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: The hon. Minister should take the House into confidence about it.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र बर्मा : मैं ने भी अपने भाषण में यह प्रश्न उठाया था कि आप ने यह सौदा कितने में किया है ? उस का जवाब आप नहीं दे रहे हैं। मैं भी यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कुल सौदा कितने में हुआ है और किस तरह से आपने किया है ?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: As I said, this was gone into by a committee consisting of the Cabinet Secretary, the Finance Secretary and the Petroleum and Chemicals Secretary, and they discussed this matter in great detail, by argument, discussion and all that, and they came to the conclusion that this should be the figure. Certainly, the price value of it would be much higher....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, this is the book value of those installations? They could not have gone to the spot? They could not have made physical verification?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is the hon. Minister suggesting that the value is much higher?.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The real value of the property would be much higher.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is the real value and what is the written down value?

ऐसी बात नहीं है कि तैयार होकर नहीं आए हैं। तैयारी का प्रश्न नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : सदन को विश्वास में नहीं लिया इस लिए इस चर्चा को स्थगित कर दिया जाये। मंत्री जी तैयार हो कर नहीं आए हैं।

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It is a fact. As I said this was done by a Committee which went into it, discussed it and came to this conclusion. Although we are specifically dealing with this Bill, this also forms part of the total package deal. That is a fact. This was the amount specifically earmarked for this particular item of marketing. All these details were gone into by the Secretaries with their experts and they came to this conclusion. On the basis of that, the Cabinet Committee agreed. On that basis, the Bill has come before the House. If you want me to go into the actuarial accounts all that, I am not in a position to do so now.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Three thousand outlet points.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What are the various types of installations involved in this deal? Petrol pumps, storage tanks?.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: And installations and office buildings.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): Residential buildings.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Residential buildings also.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: It includes the blending plant in Bombay.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are going to pass this Bill with the utmost responsibility. The Minister said that the valuation of all these assets of this company has been done by a high-power committee consisting of so and so. Obviously these redoubtable gentdemen could not have physically verified it; they could have gone only on the book value. I think it is only fair to the House if we are given an idea of what these installations are, how many of them are there so that the House also could have an idea whether they are really worth this Rs. 3 crores in foreign exchange to be given te them.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Two and a half crores.

Mostly it is installed petrol pump outlets, 3,000 of them: Then there are installations. Then there are buildings. I cannot give the whole inventory before the House; that will be too difficult for me to do immediately.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : तो जल्दी क्या थी बिल लाने की? सदन को विश्वास में तो आप लेंगे न।

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: How can one give the whole inventory of 3,000 petrol pumps here? It is naturally based on the books of the company.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : तो आप तीन-हजार करोड़ रुपया काहेका दे रहे हैं ?

SHRI D: K. BOROOAH: I do not think the payment has been exorbitant; it has been reasonable.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): How is it reasonable?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: That is my view.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: That may be your view. But the question raised is, how is it reasonable. How can you come to the conclusion that this much amount is to be paid to the company? You must satisfy the House.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The House means you or these members also?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I am including you also in that. You yourself are not convinced about it—the way you have explained it.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am convinced; if I were not, I would not have come before the House. I am convinced that the payment suggested has been reasonable. I have no doubt in my mind about it. It is for hon. members to accept it or reject it.

Sir, there are one or two points which are important. The most important point that has been raised is about the workers; the security of service of the employees. This, I think, is of great importance. Therefore, even before discussions were held and we were coming to a conclusion about it, I went to Bombay and addressed the workers and assured them that their security of service, their existing facilities, would all be ensured. We stand by this, and we will see that the benefits which they enjoy now would be respected.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The workers, not officers.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : I said, "workers." So far as the officers are concerned, certainly we are not going to disturb them and shall respect whatever benefits they are getting, but there are some officers in the top and I do not know whether we can give them high scales of pay or not (*Interruption*). Therefore, so far as the top officers are concerned, I cannot give any assurance. I understand that some of the senior officers are not willing to serve this company.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Five of them are leaving.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and many other Members raised the question as to how it is that we have not accepted their trade marks and patterns. What we have done is this. The IOC in this country has also built up its own patterns and trade marks. Because the name of Esso is going to be changed into Hindustan Petroleum Co. and for a year we will continue with their products as an interim measure, but certainly we would like to have our own patterns and products and labels and perhaps that will be consistent with our attitude towards control of the commanding heights.

Mr. Sathe raised the point which is very moot. He asked how it is that we did not accept 75 per cent but took

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

only 74 per cent. Yes, Sir. There is a point in what he said. According to the Companies Act, even with 26 per cent minority control, although the majority control is 74 per cent, the minorities have certain rights; that is to say, in certain basic matters, it cannot be done without their consent, like changing the equity and loan ratio changing the basic capital formation of the company and a number of other matters. But this will continue only for seven years, because, after seven years, by a process which we have accepted, all these companies will come back to be completely owned by the Government of India through the Hindustan Petroleum Co. What we did and how we did was this. For seven years they have agreed to give us crude oil; they will give us the supply of crude oil. It is a fact that crude oil can be had from the Arab countries and other producing countries. In the present context, as you know, their prices are higher than those of the foreign companies. The Arab countries and other petroleum-producing countries have got a contract which they entered into with the foreign companies. Even now, the oil industry in those countries is controlled by the foreign companies; the Governments have not taken over the control of the oil industry in those countries. They are—taking control of the oil produced up to a point; in some places it is 25 per cent; in some places it is 50 per cent. The price of oil that we buy from the producing countries is around 11 dollars per barrel.

From the companies we buy at 8.5 dollars. There is a margin of difference which benefits us if we get from the companies. For seven years they have agreed to give us oil. If the international price goes down and if the oil producing countries offer us a lower price certainly this price will be lower.... (*Interruptions*). Their price should always be lower than the international price for seven years. In the meanwhile if we strike oil ourselves or if we get oil at a lower price from other countries we shall certainly buy.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: If we strike oil in our country and our price is lower or if we get oil at a lower international price, would the company be forced to out the price under the contract?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Yes. It is very clear, there is no doubt about it. Today we are getting oil at a price which is less than the international price. After seven years the company will come completely under the Government of India and problems such as these may not arise. New dimensions had already been created; new horizons have appeared already. May be, we can look after ourselves better than what we are able to today. Let us not be under any misapprehension. We have already entered into agreements. A number of countries have given us at least temporary relief. We have, however, to be cautious. We have to hasten somewhat slowly. It may be easy for us to say that we shall do something, which physically it is not possible for us to do. I would be happy if I could take over the oil companies immediately, but it is the constraints of the oil situation that have really stayed my hand. So far as the other companies are concerned what has been said in Ramayana aptly sums up the situation. When Vali was killed by Ramachandra by an arrow, it was said that the arrow which was meant for Vali could also be used for Sugriva. So, what we have done today could be applied to the Burma Shell or Caltex.

AN. HON. MEMBER: BOC is not submitting to your proposal.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: So far as BOC is concerned, it is directly concerned with Oil India. They have a small refinery. So far as Oil India is concerned we have already started negotiations. We have made up our minds that we should like to have majority shares and control. Although BOC owns 50 per cent of the shares that company is entirely managed by Indians. The Chairman is an Indian and the Managing Director is appoint-

ed by us All the expatriates have left this company. It is entirely run by Indians and it is managed by Indians. I am glad to report that when the Russian Minister Mr. Shashin visited Oil India he said that it was one of the most efficient oil companies that he had seen.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Take that 26 per cent.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Please do not be in a hurry. You have been here earlier than me.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI. You were here earlier.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: But there was a gap. I was not here during the period when this demand was created. I am, after all, a servant of this House. Now that I know that the Members of Parliament want it and in the entire country also there is a demand, I would like to implement it as far as possible, within the constraints that have been placed on us, because of the very delicate and complicated oil situation.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : भारत के राजनीतिक दलो के जो मेम्बर है, जिन का राजनीतिक दलों से सम्बन्ध है उनमे एक जो डायरेक्टर थे और पार्लमेन्ट के मेम्बर भी थे उनको कमीशन मिलता था तो क्या उनको भी कमीशन मिलेगा ?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Broadly speaking, storage points and port facilities also constituted the corpus of the property which we are taking over from this Company.

Therefore, I would request hon. Members not to divide on this issue but to pass it unanimously because, when everything is said and done, it is a progressive measure. It may not fully progressive, but it is certainly a step towards progress. Even my esteemed friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, himself said that this is a progressive Bill. He only wanted certain clarifications. Those clarifications have been given. I am sorry to say that some hon. Members have mixed this up with the overall take over of Esso Company. Therefore, there was a little, if I may say so, area of lack of clarification.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : एक सदस्य जो डायरेक्टर बने थे, उनको कमीशन मिलता था, उनका लगाव राजनीतिक दलों मे था उनकी स्थिति क्या है ? उनको पैसा मिलेगा या नही ?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: In the Board of Management which is being considered I do not think there will be any political persons. It will be consisting mostly of administrators and technologists.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There has been a persistent demand from both sides of the House that a wider and comprehensive agreement should be arrived at. The Minister should take up into confidence and tell us the position.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Although it does not come under this Bill, it does not form part of this Bill, I have mentioned in my speech that we can certainly consider taking people into confidence regarding the broad outlines of the agreement at the appropriate time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of Esso Eastern Inc. in relation to its undertakings in India with a view to ensuring coordinated distribution and utilisation of petroleum products distributed and marketed in India by Esso Eastern Inc. and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

There is no amendment to Clauses 2 to 7.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 8 (Payment of amount)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

Page 4, line 21,—

for "two crores and fifty-nine lakhs"

substitute "five thousand only" (7)

Page 4, lines 21 and 22,—

omit "in such instalments and in such manner as is specified in the Second Schedule" (8)

Page 4, —

omit lines 23 to 25 (a)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा संशोधन बहुत छोटा लेकिन बहुत बुनियादी है। यों मन्त्री जी जानते हैं कि मैं किसी भी तरीके के पेमेन्ट का विरोधी हूं, उसका नाम आप मुआविजा रखें, पेमेन्ट रखें, एमाउण्ट रखें या जो भी रखें। अभी जिस तरीके के सन्देह प्रकट किए गए माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा उसके बाद और भी आवश्यक हो जाता है कि इस कम्पनी को 2 करोड़ 59 लाख रुपया नहीं दिया जाय क्योंकि बात साफ नहीं है। एक तो मैं सिद्धान्ततः इसका विरोध कर रहा हूं लेकिन अभी सदन के सामने बात स्पष्ट नहीं है कि आप क्या दे रहे हैं, क्या नहीं दे रहे हैं, कितनी बड़ी राशि आप विदेशी कम्पनी को यहां से ले जाने के लिए दे रहे हैं। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने यह सवाल उठाया और ठीक उठाया कि जबसे यह हिन्दुस्तान में आये और जब आप इनको अपने कब्जे में करने जा रहे हैं इस बीच में करोड़ों अरबों रुपये तो यह ले गये हमारे मुल्क को कंगाल बना कर लुट कर, लेकिन आप बताने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं कि कितना ले गए। मधु लिमये जी ने यही पूछा था।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ: हाउस में चर्चा हुई है कि कितना रुपया लेते हैं, कितना प्राफिट होता है तो उस बात को दोहराने से क्या लाभ होगा।

17.00 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA *in the Chair*]

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: इस बिल के मौके पर उसकी चर्चा करना ज्यादा वाजिब है क्योंकि टोटलिटी में बात आ जाती है। तो जिन्होंने देश को इतना लूटा खसोटा उनके साथ आपको इतनी मोहब्बत क्यों हुई? आपने खुद कहा कि एक देश युगांडा ने तमाम कम्पनियों को ले लिया तो जब एक छोटा देश ले सका फिर आप तो बड़े समर्थ हैं और हमारे इस देश की स्थिति भी दूसरी है। हम दूसरों की नकल नहीं कर सकते हैं अगर ईराक ने कम्पेन्सेशन दिया या मुआविजा दिया तो दे सकता है, उसकी मर्जी है उसको वहां के लोग समझें लेकिन हमारा देश बहुत गरीब है हम इसको देने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। एक तो आज सुबह ही इस सदन में

हल्ला हुआ कि आपने बिना सदन को विश्वास में लिए कीमतें बढ़ा दीं—34 पैसे पेट्रोल की और 14 पैसे किरोसिन आयल की। जहां आप यह कर सकते हैं वहां दूसरी तरफ जनता की मुसीबतों का खयाल किए बगैर इतनी बड़ी रकम दे रहे हैं विदेशी इजारेदारों को, यह उचित नहीं है और देश कभी भी इसको स्वीकार नहीं करेगा। भले ही आपका यहां बहुमत है जो भी आप यहां चाहेंगे वह पास हो जायेगा लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता इसको स्वीकार नही करेगी। इसलिए जैसा मैंने शुरू में ही कहा, मैं किसी भी पेमेण्ट का सिद्धान्ततः विरोधी हूं लेकिन अगर विधान के मानहत देना ही है तो थोड़ा ही दीजिए। मैंने कहा है 5 हजार दे दीजिए। आप चाहें तो एक रुपया भी दे सकते हैं लेकिन मैं 5 हजार की रकम तक जाने के लिए तैयार हूं। मेरा यही संशोधन है कि 2 करोड़ 59 लाख की जगह पर 5 हजार देने की बात आप मान लीजिए और उनको आप बता दीजिए कि अब यहां पर आपकी गुजर नहीं है। यही व्यवहार आप दूसरों के साथ भी कीजिए। तो मेरा यही संशोधन है कि 2 करोड़ 59 लाख की जगह पर 5 हजार कर दिया जाये। मेरा असली संशोधन तो यही है और बाकी इसी से यह बात निकलती है कि आगे के कुछ वाक्यों को निकाल दिया जाये क्योंकि उनकी जरूरत ही नहीं रहती। तो मेरा जो संशोधन है वह यही है।

17.00 hrs.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that we have already exhausted the time allotted for this Bill and we are now taking the time allotted for some other item. If the hon. Member wants to speak, he may speak, but he must be very brief.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I will be very brief. There is a proposal for giving a considerable amount of money to the company for installations and outlets. These installations and outlets were not built by the company; they were built by the persons who had taken contract from the company. Now you will be paying the money to Esso. My question is whether the money that the company will receive will go to the actual owners of these petrol pumps and outlets or not.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: What the hon. members have said has already been said by other members in a more forceful language. I really do not see that I can add anything more to what I have already said.

The hon. Member from CPM spoke about retail outlets. There are different kinds of outlets. Some are owned by private persons, but the majority of them, known as A Class outlets, have been built by the company.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Are you sure about it; In Calcutta, most of these outlets were built by persons who took contract from the company.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: So far as compensation is concerned, the figure of compensation has been arrived at by a committee of senior officers who have gone into this question in detail and I have no reason to believe that they have suggested more than what they should have.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will you be taking over the private pumps also?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The control of the agency.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You will have the same contract with those private people. There will not be any question of paying compensation to them.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: So far as business is concerned, that will continue; the agents and dealers will continue Provided they behave properly in accordance with the requirement of social justice.

Sir, I have nothing more to add.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment No. 7 to the vote of the House. Now, the question is:

Page 4, line 21,—

for "two crores and fifty-nine lakhs" *substitute* "five thousand only" (7)

The Lok Sabha divided.

17.12 hrs.

Division No. 8

AYES

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Dutta, Shri Biren
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Vijay Pal Singh, Shri.

NOES

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna.
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Banamali Babu, Shri
Barman Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basappa, Shri K.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendra
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Chakleshwar Singh. Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gopal, Shri K.
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Laskar, Shri Nihar

Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Pandey, Shri Narasingh Narain
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramsheshar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Raut, Shri Bhola
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Tiwari, Shri D. N.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri R. P.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result of the division is:

Ayes 13; Noes 90.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put the other two amendments Nos. 8 and 9 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

"That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 (Transfer of service of existing employees of ESSO)

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Sir, I beg to move :

Page 4, line 29,—

after "employed" insert—

"in any capacity, permanent, temporary, casual or under contract," (1)

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

Page 4,—

after line 42, *insert*—

"(1A) The Central Government or the Government company, as the case may be, shall, in respect of workmen protected by various labour enactments for the time being in force, not alter, to the prejudice of the interests of such workmen concerned, their terms and conditions of service, benefits, facilities and legal or contractual claims, on the ground of transfer of service from ESSO, ESSO STANDARD, and LUBE INDIA." (2)

Page 5,—

after line 12, *insert*—

"(4) The statutory or contractual claims or established rights of workmen in matters of bonus. gratuity, pension and others arising out of and during the course of service with ESSO, ESSO STANDARD, or LUBE INDIA, shall be deemed to be continuing without alterations that would not adversely affect the interests of the workmen concerned.

(5) Any proceedings pending under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, to which ESSO, ESSO STANDARD or LUBE INDIA is/are parties shall be deemed to have continued effect upon the transfer of services of the workmen."(3)

The Minister has already stated in his reply that the assurance is being given for the continued employment of the workmen and it has already been anticipated that the benefits, facilities and the emoluments that the workmen enjoy at present will be continued. My amendment goes into a little more in detail which is necessary. In the clause it refers to employees who are permanent. I want to make it clear to include employees in any capacity, permanent, temporary casual or under contract. Sir, there are hundreds of workmen who are not a permanent and they will be stopped on the day Government takes this over. I would not like that kind of a thing to happen whereby hundreds and hundreds of workmen are just thrown on the streets. They are workmen working on contract under the same premises. So, this amendment of mine will not go against the spirit behind the assurance given by the hon. Minister. I just put the assurance in detail in this amendment and I request the hon. Minister to accept this amendment.

With regard to my second amendment, he has also given an assurance. What I have said is this. No alteration should be made which would prejudice the existing right which they enjoy under the agreement. That is to say this is again an attempt to put it out in detail what the assurance is. I have just spelt out the details of it. This is also in accordance with the spirit of his assurance By accepting this amendment on the floor of the House, it will be ensured and no trouble will be there when the officers implement these things.

Regarding my third amendment, since I know that there are negotiations going on at present I do not want a new Chairman or M.D. or the Government officer undertaking the responsibility saying that no negotiations have taken place and no case is pending before the tribunal. Cases are pending before the Tribunal. Negotiations are going on both in respect of Marketing and Lube India.

We hear that those negotiations have not been completed. There is a sense of fear among the members of my union of which I am the president, and particularly by the 2,900 workmen who are covered by this clause. There are matters which are under negotiation, and in regard to all those claims an explicit assurance must be given. This amendment seeks that assurance.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I do not really think that an assurance on the details is necessary, because the assurance has been given in the body of the Bill itself and also by me on the floor of the House and to the workers themselves in the presence of my hon. friend Shri Raja Kulkarni himself in Bombay. So, I do not think that there should be any misapprehension.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Let him kindly say that the term 'employees' means all those employees, permanent, temporary or casual who are at present in service. If that is said on the floor of the House, that will have the desired assuring effect.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The term 'workers' means all this.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: In any capacity?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: That does not mean that because of the assurance casual labour also will demand to be permanent labour. We are not saying that. 'Workers' means all those who are working today in the ESSO undertaking in any capacity according to the present system, and there will be no disturbance so far as the workers are concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is the hon. Member withdrawing his amendments?

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that these amendments be withdrawn?

Amendments Nos. 1 to 3 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added in the Bill.

Clause 10 (*Provident, Superannuation Welfare fund, etc.*)

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: I beg to move:

Page 5 line 13, *after* "superan..uation" *insert*—

"pension," (4)

Page 5 *after* line 21, *insert*—

"(1A) The persons retired on superannuation and who are beneficiaries of pensions shall continue to enjoy the said pension on terms and conditions not less favourable than those under which such persons were entitled to receive pension."(5)

Page 5, line 25,

add at the end—

".but in no case, the interests of the workman shall be adversely affected, during the period he/she continues in the service of the Government or Government company, as the case may be."(6)

These are regarding the money which is funded. In the ESSO company there is a pension scheme which is much better than the Government scheme and it applies not only to clerical staff but also to labour.

So far as the pension scheme is concerned, there is no separate fund. There is only a provident fund existing in the ESSO now, while the pension and gratuity amounts are provided for in the general reserves of the company. There is no provision here which will safeguard these amounts which are provided for in the general reserves of the company and which are not separately funded. My amendment seeks to incorporate an assurance that the gratuity as well as pension amounts will be completely safeguarded.

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

There are also people who have retired already and are enjoying pension benefits. Not only those who would retire in future but the present beneficiaries of the pension scheme as on the appointed day should continue to get the benefit without any adverse effect. My second amendment seeks an assurance to that effect.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Alterations should relate only to existing employees and future employees. But so far as the commitments of the company are concerned, all commitments which are not irregular or unlawful will certainly be respected and certainly the benefits accruing to workers, whether in service or retired, would be respected. There should be no doubt about it.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): If the commitment is irregular, it is not the fault of the employees. So commitment is all right.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am talking of any transaction entered into. Already it is provided there. It is also part of the law. If anything done is found to be illegal, for that there will be no responsibility. But all that relates to welfare of the workers, whether existing or retired, would certainly be respected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you not think that the present provision in the Bill is sufficiently wide?

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Correct. A small thing by way of explanation. I am glad he has given the assurance, but if for the smooth implementation of all the assurances given here, he agrees that on the appointed day when Government take over, a joint committee would be appointed which will consist of the workmen's representatives and those of the new management to look into all the grievances arising out of the implementation of this Bill, I am prepared to withdraw the amendments.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I do not think it will be necessary because there is no intention to make any drastic change in the pattern. In fact, for quite sometime it will continue as it is. If any occasion comes for a change, it may come much later. So there will be no difficulty on that score. Nonetheless, it will certainly be Government's advice to the management to see that no injustice is done and the point of view of labour is also consulted and respected.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments, Nos. 4, 5 and 6.

Amendments Nos. 4 to 6 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill

Clauses 11 to 13 were added to the Bill.

Clause 14 (*Penalties*)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 7, line 10,—

for "or with fine" *substitute*— "and with fine" (10)

Page 7, line 10,—

omit, "or with both" (11)

सरकार एस्सो कम्पनी की सम्पत्ति अर्जित कर रही है और अगर कोई उस सम्पत्ति को क्षति पहुंचायेगा, उस को उठा कर ले जायेगा या बर्बाद करेगा, तो उस के लिए सजा का प्रावधान किया गया है। वह ठीक है। लेकिन इस बिल में तो वर्ष की कैद, या दस हजार रुपये जुर्माना, या दोनों की सजा रखी गई है।

अगर इस सजा को और ज्यादा कड़ा बना दिया जाये, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा और मेरे संशोधनों का यही आशय है। मैं स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ था, तो उस समय हमारे देश के इजारेदार बहुत सी मशीनें और माल उठा कर ले गये थे। उस समय भी यह सवाल उठा था कि हमें ऐसी कड़ी सजा की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, जिस से उन लोगों को ऐसा करने की हिम्मत न हो। अपने संशोधनों के द्वारा मैं चाहता हूं कि शब्द "या" को हटा कर दो साल की कैद और दस हजार रुपये जुर्माने की सजा का व्यवस्था की जाये, ताकि कोई हमारी सम्पत्ति को उठा कर ले जाने या बर्बाद करने का हिम्मत न करे।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ: अभी इस को रहने दिया जाये। आईन्दा देखा जायेगा।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I rise on a point of order, because there is a threat for a division. Kindly see rule 367 and the proviso under sub-rule (c). You need not call for a division. You can follow the procedure stated in that proviso. This is what I wanted to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, but there appears to be no occasion for it. I shall now put amendment Nos. 10 and 11 to the vote.

Amendments Nos. 10 and 11 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the original clause to the vote.

The question is:

"That clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15 was added to the Bills.

Clause 16 (*Protection of action taken in good faith*)

Amendment made:

Page 7, line 32,—

after "Government Company' *insert*—

"or any of its officers or other employees"

(*Shri Shahnawaz Khan*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 17 to 20 were added to the Bill.

The First Schedule, the Second Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA *rose*—

AN HON. MEMBER: Third reading.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a half-an-hour debate. I think you will have your speech some other day.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If you want to conclude—

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to speak, I am not concluding.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I want to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Now, we proceed to the half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, why not we extend this half-an-hour discussion a little further? After his speech, which may take hardly five to 10 minutes, we can take up the half-an-hour discussion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramavatar Shastri to raise the discussion under rule 55(2).

17.29 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

UNREST AMONG THE JUNIOR DOCTORS

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, यह आध घण्टे की चर्चा मैं जूनियर डाक्टरों की हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में उठा रहा हूं । आप जानते हैं कि दिल्ली के केन्द्र-चालित 9 अस्पतालों के जूनियर डाक्टर 1 जनवरी, 1974 से हड़ताल पर हैं और उन की तादाद 2500 है । उन की मांगों के समर्थन में हिन्दुस्तान के प्राय: सभी राज्यों में जूनियर डाक्टरों की हड़ताल फैल चुकी है ।

इस की वजह से सबसे रोगियों को होने वाली कठिनाई का एहसास सभी को होगा । लेकिन दुख है कि सरकार अपनी झूठी प्रतिष्ठा की आड़ में इस समस्या का समाधान निकालने से कतरा रही है । डाक्टरों का पेशा कितना नोबल और कितना अच्छा है । इनको सभी जानते हैं । वे सीधे रूप में जनता की सेवा करते हैं और निकट जा कर उनकी मदद करते हैं । इस पेशे के महत्व को समझते हुए ही हमारे देश के तेज से तेज छात्र इस पेशे में जाते हैं । साधारण बुद्धि के नहीं जाते । वे इसीलिए जाते हैं कि आई ए एस की नौकरी में जाने के बजाय इस पेशे में उनको जनता की सेवा करने का ज्यादा मौका मिलता है । यह उनकी पवित्र भावना इसके पीछे होती है । लेकिन आज आप कितने बुरे तरीके से उन के साथ व्यवहार कर रहे है । जब भी इस सवाल को सरकार के सामने उठाया जाता है तो या तो उनकी बातों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता और अगर दिया भी जाता है तो भीख की तरह 25–50 रुपये फेंक दिए जाते है, जैसे सब से बुरा काम वही करते हैं । हमदर्दी का सबूत आप उनके प्रति नहीं देते हैं । इसी वजह से उनको बार-बार आन्दोलन का रास्ता अपनाना पड़ा है । यह पहली बार नहीं है । 1964 में उन्होंने आन्दोलन करने की कोशिश की । उस समय करमरकर कमेटी बिठाई गई । उसने भी कहा कि उनकी कठिनाइयां जायज है और हमदर्दी जाहिर की लेकिन उसके बावजूद कुछ नहीं हुआ । 1967 में उन्हें हड़ताल करनी पड़ी । 1969 मे करनी पड़ी । 1969 के बाद कमेटी बिठाई गई और कहा गया कि रिपोर्ट आने के बाद फैसला होगा । वह भी नहीं हुआ । फिर 31 मार्च 1973 को आन्दोलन के फलस्वरूप सरकार से उनकी वार्ता हुई और आपके विभाग के सचिव ने उन से समझौता किया । उसके अनुसार उनकी कई बातों को स्वीकार किया गया । उन में से कुछ बातें मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । पहली बात यह कही गई थी ।

"The House-Surgeons and Post-Graduates are registered with the Medical Council of India and should, therefore be regarded as full-fledged doctors."

लेकिन सरकार अब इससे मुकर रही है । दूसरे यह कहा गया था :

"In addition to academic pursuits, they also render useful service in patient care in the hospitals. Their designation and status should

be in consonance with the role they are actually playing."

इस बात से भी सरकार पीछे जा रही है । फिर यह कहा गया था :

"It was agreed that the strength of House-surgeons and Post-Graduates would depend upon the need of the individual teaching hospitals and also the availability of seats in the Post-Graduate course. Within these limits and in recognition of the two principles enunciated in para (3) above, it was agreed that the present system of House-Surgeons/Post Graduates along with stipends/scholarships thereof should be replaced by a system of Resident service with suitable running graded pay scales and allowances coupled with due process of selection at appropriate stages."

ग्रेटिड पे स्केल की बात मानी गई लेकिन आज सरकार उसके सिद्धान्त से भी पीछे जा रही है । यह सब से बड़ा सवाल है । अगर इसका रास्ता आप नहीं निकालते हैं तो समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा । यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है कि उनको स्केल दिया जाए कि नहीं । उसी एग्रीमेंट में कहा गया था :

It was agreed that stipends/scholarships shall be paid to all the Interns, all House-Surgeons and such of the Post-Graduates as are already in receipt of Government of India Scholarships at the following rates with effect from 1st March, 1973.

Interns	Rs. 225
House-Surgeons	Rs. 325
Post-Graduates	Rs. 350

इससे भी सरकार मुकर रही है । फिर समझौते की क्या वैल्यूडिटी है ? स्वास्थ्य सचिव श्री रामचन्द्रन साहब को पता नहीं अब आपके सचिव हैं या नहीं उन्होंने इस के बारे में कहा था:—(व्यवधान) यह भी समझौते में कहा गया था कि हम कमेटी बिठा रहे हैं और करतार सिंह कमेटी बिठाई गई । उस कमेटी को 30—9—73 तक अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देनी थी, पर उसने 31—12—73 तक भी रिपोर्ट नहीं दी । 10 जनवरी को दी । बड़े बेसब्र हो कर सरकार की ढीली ढाली नीति को देख कर डाक्टरों को 1 जनवरी से हड़ताल करनी पड़ी और अब उनकी नान प्रेक्टिसिंग एलाउंस की भी एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भाग है । दूसरों को आप दे सकते हैं, उनको क्यों नहीं ? जो डाक्टर एम०बी बी एस. मिलिटरी या दूसरी जगहों में हैं उनका पे स्केल ज्यादा है और आप इनको कम क्यों दे रहे हैं ? इसकी वजह से उनके अन्दर असन्तोष होना स्वाभाविक है । हमदर्दी के साथ उनसे व्यवहार करना तो दूर की बात है, सरकार उन से बात तक करने को तैयार नहीं । बात अगर करती है तो अपनी शर्तों पर करती है । उनको धमकियां दी गईं , क्वार्टरों से निकालने की कोशिश की गई और कितने ही डाक्टरों की सेवायें खत्म कर दी गई ताकि वह आप के सामने घुटने टेक दें । लेकिन अभी तक आप की यह चाल उन्हें दमन के जरिए कुचलने की कामयाब नही हो सकी और न हो सकेगी । यह चीज धीरे धीरे फैल रही है और आप ने भी कल के अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि इस के समर्थन में वकील आ रहे हैं, प्रोफेसर आ रहे है, दूसरे डाक्टर आ रहे है, शिक्षक आ रहे हैं, तरह तरह के संगठनों के लोग आ रहे हैं और उन लोगों ने फैसला किया है कि उन की मांगों के समर्थन में, जिन मांगों का जिक्र आप के साथ जो समझौता हुआ था उस मसौदे में किया गया था उन मांगों के समर्थन में वे लोग 13 मार्च को पार्लियामेंट में मार्च करेंगे और आप स मांग करेंगे कि आप उन के साथ वार्ता करिए, वार्ता के जरिए रास्ता निकालिये । वह भी कोई औद्योगिक मजदूरो की तरह स हड़ताल करने के आदी नहीं हैं ।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

वह सेवा करते हैं। आज भी वे क्लासेज लेते है, आउट डोर पेशेंट्स को देखते हैं। आप की इन दमनात्मक नीतियों के बावजूद वह पेशेंट्स को देख रहे हैं। तो यह जो आन्दोलन व्यापक बनता जा रहा है इस व्यापकता को सीमित और खत्म करने के लिए उन के साथ समझौता वार्ता आप क्यों नहीं करते है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

सभापति महोदय : अभी और भी कुछ सदस्यों को प्रश्न पूछने है और मंत्री महोदय को उत्तर देना है। आप कृपया जल्दी समाप्त करें ताकि प्रश्नों के संतोषजनक उत्तर मिल सकें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन्होंने समझौते का दरवाजा बन्द कर दिया है या मंत्री जी के दर्वाजे का फाटक खुला हुआ है। यदि दरवाजा खुला हुआ है तो उन से पुनः बात कर के रास्ता क्यों नहीं निकालते ?

क्या यह बात भी सच है कि सीनियर डाक्टर्स भी चाहते हैं कि आप उन के साथ समझौता करें ? वे बीच-बचाव करना चाहते हैं लेकिन सरकार कोई खिड़की इस के लिए नहीं खोलना चाहती, जिस की वजह से कठिनाई हो रही है।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि ——अब उन्होंने जो मांग रखी है—वैसे तो आप ने बार-बार कहा है कि आप सिद्धान्त से सहमत हैं——तो फिर उन के औचित्य में आप को क्यों सन्देह है। जब दूसरों को आप वे चीजें दे रहे हैं तो इन के साथ विमाता जैसा व्यवहार क्यों करना चाहते हैं ?

हम इन बातों का समाधान चाहते हैं ताकि यह मसला हल हो, वरना स्थिति बहुत गम्भीर हो जायगी और सरकार को लेने—के—देने पड़ जायेंगे, फिर बहुत सारे लोग उनके साथ चले जायेंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि आप ऐसा जवाब दें ताकि कल समझौता-टेबिल पर बैठ कर उन के साथ बातचीत कर के रास्ता निकाल सकें।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री डा० करण सिंह अपनी निष्पक्षता, कर्मठता और उदारता के लिए देश में और इस सदन में कितने प्रशस्त है। वे यह भी अच्छी तरह से जानते है कि मानव जीवन मे डाक्टरों का कितना महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। इस स्थिति मे जूनियर डाक्टरों की हड़ताल पर जाना इनके लिए कितना दुखद रहा होगा ——यह अनुमान करने की बात है और इन्होंने अपने कर्तव्य और स्वभाव के अनुरूप ही एक बार नहीं अनेक बार समझौते का हाथ बढ़ाया है——इस लिए वे हमारे धन्यवाद के पात्र है। लेकिन यह बड़ा दुखद है कि समझौता नहीं हो सका और डाक्टर अभी भी हड़ताल पर है।

इसी पृष्ठभूमि मे मै मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हू कि क्या यह सत्य है कि डिमास्ट्रेटर और हाउस-मैन की योग्यता एक है तथा पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट डिग्री प्राप्त करने के लिए दोनों को समान सुविधायें प्राप्त है ? डिमास्ट्रेटर सिर्फ वर्किंग-आवर मे काम करते है, जब कि हाउसमैन 14 घण्टे तक काम करते है, वैसे तो उन्हें 24 घण्टे काम पर रहाना पड़ता है। डिमास्ट्रेटर को टीचिंग एक्सपीरियेन्स मिलता है और हाउस मैन को नहीं। डिमास्ट्रेटर लिए बैठने की सुविधा है लेकिन हाउसमैन के लिए वह भी नहीं है।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री महोदय हाउसमैन के लिए 500 रुपया और डिमास्ट्रेटर को 900 रुपया मासिक वेतन किस आधार पर न्यायोचित मानते हैं। यदि वे कहते है कि डिमास्ट्रेटर का एप्वाइन्टमेन्ट यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस

कमीशन से होता है और हाउसमैन का एप्वाइन्टमेन्ट हास्पिटल सुप्रीन्टेडेन्ट के द्वारा होता है तो क्या वे इन के एप्वाइन्टमेन्ट को भी यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के द्वारा कराने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से इन प्रश्नों को स्पेसिफिक और ठोस जवाब जानना चाहता हूं ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, at the very outset, I must congratulate young doctors, my sisters and brothers, for their wonderful united action and unity which they have maintained ever after all the repressive measures adopted by the Government, including termination of services.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, Dr. Karan Singh, who is not capable of being harsh to anyone why that particular agreement which was signed with the doctors at the Secretary's level was not implemented. In their brochure, they have clearly mentioned that this is the crux of the matter. The junior doctors have demanded no more than the implementation of the agreement. They ask: Is this a crime?

Then, about non-practising allowance, I am told that the Political Affairs Committee which met recently—it had come out in the papers; I am speaking subject to correction—have already taken a decision that Rs. 150 or 160—I do not know—should be given as non-practising allowance. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether fresh negotiations will start and whether they will be entitled to this non-practising allowance and whether the salient or main features of the agreement which was entered into by the Health Secretary on the 31st March 1973 will be implemented in letter and spirit.

My only fear is that, unless persons of the calibre of Dr. Karan Singh rise above he network of bureaucrats, we will not be able to help the doctors or technocrats. In this case some of the bureaucrats may advise him correctly, but some may mislead also. Let him take us into confidence. A small Committee of this House can be appointed. I am prepared to offer my services. We are not experts only in settling the nurses problem. We can settle the problem of doctors also. Let him rely on our wisdom once at least and not rely on the wisdom of bureaucrats; and I am sure the matter will be settled.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय से दो-तीन बातें जानना चाहूंगा डाक्टर करण सिंह जी ने साहित्य में डाक्टरेट की डिग्री पाई है, इसलिये इस ओर उन का विशेष ध्यान नहीं है । अगर वे एम०बी०बी०एस० होते तो समस्या कभी की हल हो जाती ।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : राजनीति में नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अगर आप एम०बी०बी०एस० होते तो जल्दी समस्या हल हो जाती ; डाक्टर बनने मे 80 हजार रुपया उस की पढ़ाई पर खर्च होता है । इतना पैसा खर्च होने के बाद वह डाक्टर बनता है और उस का वेतन, जो आप देते हैं, आज की मंहगाई के साथ तुलना करेंगे तो मुझे विश्वास है आप स्वयं भी दिल से कहेंगे कि जो कुछ उन को मिलता है, वह कम मिलता है, उन्हें ज्यादा मिलना चाहिये । इस के लिये आप भी अन्दरूनी प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि कैसे दें, लेकिन जब ऊपर से नहीं मिलता है तो आप हिचकिचा रहे हैं, क्योंकि आप बहुत दयालु और उदार हृदय के हैं ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : दोनों कारण हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जुनियर डाक्टरो की मांगों को लेकर 31 मार्च, 1973 को एक समझौता हुआ, उस समझौते को सरकार द्वारा अमल मे क्यो नही लाया गया ? उस का भूल कारण क्या है ? जब समझौता हुआ तो किन किन मुद्दो पर हुआ था ? जब सरकार एक चीज को मान गई तो उस के बाद दिया क्यो नही, क्यो कार्यान्वित नही किया गया, कौन सी कठिनाई आप के सामने थी—यह बात सामने आनी चाहिये ?

जुनियर डाक्टर्स सप्ताह मे 100 घन्टे से अधिक काम करते है, लगातार पूरा समय दे कर काम करते हैं, लेकिन जो दूसरे डाक्टर है वे सप्ताह मे 28 घन्टे काम करते है, इन डाक्टरो को 900 रुपये देते है जब कि 100 घन्टे काम करने वाले डाक्टरो को 225 से 350 रुपये तक देते है—इतना भेदभाव क्यो है ? आप के यहा एक कमेटी बनी थी जिस मे बहुत सी बाते कही गई, आप ने इस सिद्धान्त को भी माना है कि समान काम का समान वेतन होना चाहिये । जब वे एक जैसा काम करते हैं तो उन को समान वेतन मिलना चाहिये .

श्री बलंत साठे (अकोला) कछवाय जी, आप बहुत पुरानी बात कह रहे हैं, अब तो यह 550 रुपये हो गया है, 250—300 रुपये नही है ।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जन) : यह बेसिक है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हू यह जो लोग हैं काफी बुद्धिमान लोग हैं, पढ़े लिखे लोग है, इनकी सेवा से काफी लोगों का उद्धार होता है लेकिन आज दिल्ली के अस्पतालों मे इतनी खराब हालत है कि जबसे हडताल चली है कितने ही लोग मौत के घाट उतर गए । हमारे उप नेता के खून की जांच अभी तक नही हो पा रही है ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : हम करवा देते है खुन की जाच ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप दूसरी जाच कर देगे, खून की जांच तो वहीं पर होगी । मैं जानना चाहता हू आपकी जो एक कमेटी बनी थी उसकी कितनी बैठकें हुई, उसमे कौन कौन सदस्य थे, डाक्टरो के पक्ष के कितने लोग थे और सरकारी पक्ष के कितने लोग थे ? उन्होने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसमे कौन कौनसा मूल बातें बताई है और उन पर अमल करने मे आपको क्या दिक्कत आ रही है ? इस सबध मे अभी भी चर्चा हुई है तो यह बात भी सामने आ जाये कि आपने जो चर्चा की है डाक्टरो मे उसमे कहा तक मामला सुलझा है ? आप शीघ्र ही इस मामले को निपटाइये, यह बहुत जरूरी है । जो डाक्टर बाहर सर्विस करते हैं उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश मे उनको प्रक्टिस न करने का एलाउन्स मिलता है फिर यहा दिल्ली मे क्या दिक्कत है ? आप जल्दी से मामला सुलझाइये वरना उत्तेजना बढ़ेगी और उसके बुरे परिणाम होगे । एक ओर प्रधान मन्त्री अपील करती है कि हडताल समाप्त होनी चाहिए लेकिन जो लोग भूखे मरेंगे वे क्या नही करेंगे ? आप किसी करोडपति को भी चार रोज खाना न दीजिए तो विचलित हो जायेगा । इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आप जल्दी से इस मामले को समाप्त कीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय : यह ठीक है कि मन्त्री जी के पास 7 मिनट का समय है लेकिन इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कि आज भारत का चिकित्सा जगत मन्त्री जी के विचारो को सुनने की प्रतीक्षा कर रहा है, वे यदि चाहें तो कुछ और समय भी ले सकते हैं ।

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): I am very grateful to you for giving me some more time because this is the first time that I shall be speaking in this House after the statement that I laid on the 19th February.

I am sorry my friend. Shri Kachwai, apparently has not read the statement that I made on the 19th or the very comprehensive publication that I placed on the Table of the House. In this publication we not only reproduced the Government's point of view, the letters of the junior doctors received from time to time and the report of the Kartar Singh Committee and their recommendations but also it is a complete and detailed statement..

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: It is all in English.

DR. KARAN SINGH: There is the Hindi version also placed on the Table of the House. It is a long story and I just want to go through one or two things.

Firstly, it is quite clear that the problem of the junior doctors that we are facing to-day is a cumulative problem It is the result of grievances that have accumulated over the last 10- 15 years. It is not a problem that has been immediately created.

The junior doctors feel and, I must say, with a certain degree of justification, that over all these years, they have really had to go through very difficult times and, therefore, this discontent and anger has been simmering and the explosion that we see to-day is the result of this cumulative grievance.

There are two ways in which this problem can be finally solved. One is a long range one and the other is of a short range. Now, as a long range solution, I mentioned on the floor of the House that the Government had decided to set up a Medical Education Commission because the very system of medical education that we have now adopted and that we have inherited very largely from the British, involved a good deal of strain and pressure upon these junior doctors.

This is not a new thing that we have introduced. The British system of Education which has been extant in India for many decades required that these junior doctors go through a very tough time in order to get their post-graduate degrees and their further specialisation. So, this problem cannot, Sir, really be fully solved unless the matter is looked at from a national point of view and the problem is looked upon by a really competent commission and it is for this reason that this Medical Education Commission that we intend to set up is going to go into all these matters very carefully and is going to see what can be done to make Medical Education more responsive to the needs of the nation.

Many people sitting in this House represent rural areas. We have a peculiar situation in which all the doctors are very largely concentrated in the urban areas and in the rural areas you do not get doctors to go there. I am not blaming the doctors. I am simply saying that a reorientation and restructuring is required. These I hope the Medical Education Commission will do. That is a long-range aspect. When I say long-range, I should say, between one to two years.

Then I come to the immediate and the short-term problem. We have reproduced in the note the whole situation leading up to the agreement and the Health Secretary's letter of 31st of March. One point is there which I would like to make clear and it is this. This letter of 31st of March has very carefully been examined from many points of view including the legal point of view and we are advised that what we have done does in fact fulfil all the commitments made in this letter. Now, here is a

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difference of interpretation. The doctors say, you have not fulfilled it; several Members have also said that. But I can say that we have had this studied and it says—if you please see Shri Ramachandran's letter—in paragraph 4, it speaks of suitable running graded pay-scales and allowances and it also speaks of suitable graded scales and emoluments. What we have given them now is an improvement on the Kartar Singh Committee's recommendations. They gave Rs. 450. Rs. 500 and Rs. 550. I improved them which is a unique thing; I don't think that has ever been done in the history of the Government of India before that within 48 hours of the report being received it was improved. I gave them Rs. 500, Rs. 550 and Rs. 600. This is surely a graded scale of emoluments. Then, Sir, they came to me and they said they want this to become sensitive to price rise; after all if the price goes up how are you going to expect us to meet the situation. I have offered them and made this statement on the floor of the other House. I offered to break this up into graded pay-scales with dearness allowance and C.C.A. I have made that offer also.

Now the only problem is with regard to NPA. Unfortunately in this agreement there is no mention as such of NPA.

मुझे फैज का एक शेर याद आ गया है। वह कहते हैं :

वह बात सारे फसाने में जिसका जिक्र न था
वह बात उनको बहुत नागवार गुजरा है।

Why should I, Sir, stand in the way of the agreement? I would be the happiest person to give them more; they are brilliant young people, they are the cream of the intelligensia in this country; they are young men and women and all of them don't come from rich families; they come from middle-class families; some of them come from poor families whose parents have starved and slaved so that these people can have their education. It is not—I can assure you, Sir—that we have been in any way reluctant to fulfil our obligations. After all, the Government of India is spending crores of rupees on other things and if according to some agreement we had to give more, why should I grudge it?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why should they not be entitled to non-practising allowance?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The point is this. There are two things. One is the agreement. I think this point we have to make clear. In fairness to the Government I must make it clear that our understanding is that what we have now given them does fulfil the agreement made by the Health Secretary. That is our situation. I want to be very clear. Because, after all, agreements are more important really than the money. We do not want to be accused of being a Government which does not fulfil its contracts or agreements

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We feel that we have done it. They do not unfortunately argee You may say that this is a difference of interpretation. You may say that it is a legal interpretation. We have had all the things studied fully. That is one point.

But leave the agreement to one side. Let us say there was no agreement, even then it is my duty as Health Minister to see that these young people get better deal. I am not quibbling on am not trying to cheat them or make any sort of argument Forget the agreement. I want to give them more. I would submit that although they may not be satisfied with what we have given for the first time in ten years we have actually offered them more. It may not satisfy them. I am not suggesting that it satisfies.

My only plea is this. When they first met me before the strike, I said to them that I would see that they get good deal as good a deal as was possible in the circumstances. The Kartar Singh Committee contained three doctors and three civil servants; it was not composed of civil servants only but three very eminent doctors were there. This committee after having gone rightly or wrongly recommended a certain set of figure, Rs. 450, Rs. 500 and Rs. 550, I increased that. Some people are now telling me that I should not have increased it, and they are saying 'You made a mistake; you were not a politician; if you had been a politician you would have first of all announced the committee, then there would have been a lot of *shor*,' then you could have called them and said 'Here is another Rs. 50' It may be so, and I plead guilty to that because I made a genuine attempt. I felt that a doctor should be given as much as possible. They started at Rs. 450. I said that we should give them at least Rs. 500 and I announced that.

As hon. Members have said the strike now is rapidly becoming an intolerable situation. The poorer sections of society are suffering. The hospitals are suffering. The rich people can always go to a private practitioner, but the poorer sections of society are hit, and if I may submit, the poorer section of the doctors also people who do not have any background or financial backing are also really the ones that suffer. There are some affluent doctors also who could not care less. But this is beginning to have a very very unfortunate effect upon the hospitals. 63 or 64 days have elapsed, and we have used the greatest restraint to keep things from deteriorating. But the position that has now arisen is this that by their insistence on remaining on strike they are making it very difficult for me to help them in a genuine way. I appeal to them. Many other people have appealed to them. I said 'Look' I have given you something for the first time, something concrete. Please go back to your hospitals; go back to your noble profession, and I as Health Minister will try my best to get you more' Several people have spoken to me. The Delhi Medical Association met me today. Obviously they also represent the doctors; the other members in the profession have also talked to me. Many MPs also have spoken to me about this. I myself am most anxious and most keen that this very unfortunate and unhappy situation must come to an end.

But you will permit me to say that this business of remaining on strike and saying that 'Until you accede to our demands, we do not go back' makes the situation very difficult. I do not want to go into too many details, but this makes it even difficult for me to get them what I want to give them.

For example, take the question of NPA for senior registrars. They came to me and said 'Why should senior residents or registrars not get NPA?. I said, 'Look, if you have a good case for NPA, you may come to me. Go back to your hospitals, and create an atmosphere, and I shall take up your case for NPA with the Cabinet, and I would fight your case for you and I shall be your vakil'. But. By their continuing on strike, I am afraid, the attitude of Government is not going to become more helpful, but it is going to be less helpful.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In this particular case, may I remind the hon. Minister that the insurance employees remained on strike but still a settlement was reached. Let him not try to follow Air Chief Marshal Lal every time. It is not going to work in the country.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): May I submit one thing? Let him not advise them to go on strike now; let him also appeal.

DR. KARAN SINGH: May I say one thing? The doctor's profession is

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qualitatively different from the airlines profession or the life insurance profession. The doctor's profession is concerned with human suffering and human life. Therefore, their trying to give up work and to try and use that as a pressure upon Government is not wise, and I can assure you that it is beginning to be counter-productive. I do not know whether Mr. Banerjee plays bridge; I think he does play bridge. You may have a very good hand for three no trumps, but if you bid a slam, a little slam on that, you will lose even the three no trumps.

So my point is that they had a case They had a case. I was with them. The House was with them. The country was with them But I would submit...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you prepared to keep that in mind yourself

डा कर्ण सिंह : मुझ से उन्होंने पूछा कि आप का दरवाजा तो बन्द नही है ? भला मैं यह गुस्ताखी कैसे कर सकता हूं कि अपना दरवाजा बन्द रखूं । और मै तो सौभाग्य से अपने ही मकान में रहता हूं इसलिए मेरा दरवाजा तो बन्द नही रहता है । वह लोग मेरे द्वार के बाहर बैठे हुए है, मुझे उन को देख कर बडा दुख होता है कि यह पढे लिखे नौजवान इन को हंगर स्ट्राइक करनी पडे । झूठी प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न नही है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं सदन के स्तर पर कि कोई झूठी प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न नही है । मेरी प्रतिष्ठा और मेडिकल प्रौफेशन की प्रतिष्ठा बराबर है । जब मैं स्वास्थ्य मत्री बना था तो मेरे दिमाग में इस प्रौफ़ेशन के बारे में बहुत ही उच्च विचार थे और आज भी हैं । मेडिकल प्रौफ़ेशन की प्रतिष्ठा मेरी प्रतिष्ठा है ।

It is my duty to look upon it and I look upon the medical profession not as just another profession; I look upon it as a really noble profession. I have come into this Ministry with a certain idealism. But I would again appeal to these people: You are making it more and more difficult for me to help you.

अब मैं समझता नही हू कि इस से ज्यादा और क्या स्पष्ट कहू । स्थिति बिगड़ रही है, दिन प्रति दिन वह। मे मेरे ऊपर प्रैशर है कि अगर नही आते है तो इन को निकाल कर यू०पी०एस०सी० के जरिये डाक्टर ले लीजिये । माननीय मिश्रा जी ने कहा, यू०पी०एस०सी० के जरिये जो डाक्टर आ त है एक तो वह आल इडिया कम्पटीशन होता है, दूसरे शेड्युल्ड कास्टस और शेडयुल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये रिजर्वेशन होता है, तीसरे आल इडिया उन की ट्रासफ़रेबिलिटी होती है, वह अडमान जा सकता है, लक्षद्वीप जा सकता है, चौथे मिलिट्री सर्विस की लायेबिलिटी हो सकती है । तो यह सारा सिस्टम खत्म हो जाय और उस के बजाय यू०पी०एस०सी० के माध्यम से ले ले तो यह इन्ही के हित मे नही होगा ।

That is not going to be in the interest of these people ultimately.

I would appeal to all members of the House that they should advise these young people that they should not press this thing to a confrontation at this time. It will not be in their interest. They should have some faith in me We have already shown our faith. I will look into their grievances. Hon. members of the House are interested. Several MPs, many from my party and others, came to me and said that 'we are genuinely concerned'. But these people must not remain on strike If they remain on strike, they are, in a way, trying to use the misery of the patients in order to bring pressure on Government, and I am afraid that government pressure, government attitude, is going to be more difficult.

मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि एक कार्टून में मुझे उन्होंने पहले कुम्भकरण बनाया था। वह भी गलत था क्योंकि मैं सोता तो अच्छा हू और मेरी कांशेंस भी क्लीयर है । लेकिन अब मुझे उन्होंने दानी कर्ण बना दिया । अगर मैं दानी कर्ण होता तो मैं तो सवा मन सोना इन को दे देता । मैंने कहा कि मैं ने तो प्रिवी पर्स भी छोड़ दिया, अगर वही होता तो 10 लाख रु० दे देता और फ़ैसला हो जाता । लेकिन आज तो वह भी स्थिति नहीं रही है । तो एक व्यक्ति का प्रश्न नहीं है । प्रश्न सरकार का है, हुकुमत का है ।

I would appeal very sincerely on the floor of the House to the junior doctors. Some of them may be here. Some of them may read what I have said. I would again appeal to them with all the earnestness at my command: please do not take this thing to a confrontation which will ultimately help neither the people nor the public. We have given you a fair deal, what we consider a fair deal. Go back to your work. I will take up your issue whatever issues.

They do not probably have rooms to stay. I will give priority in the Fifth plan to hostels. Whatever money I have got, I will give priority to buildings. But they must give me an opportunity. They must not oppose this. I would urge that this is the sense of the House.

DR. KAILASH: When they come back, you will not punish them.

Dr. Karan Singh: This is also

DR. KAILAS: When they come becoming more and more difficult.— if they come back as quickly as possible. The situation is already getting more and more difficult. There have certain terminations. Other problems are there. It will become more and more difficult to unscramble them. I am perhaps in a way standing between them and a total break. They must have faith in me. I can assure you this is not a party matter. This is not a question for any particular party. This is a question all of us want to slove, all men of goodwill want to settle. As you try rightly said, this is beginning to affect not only Delhi; the whole medical profession in India is beginning to be adversely affected.

Therefore, I will conclude, though it is a very long story, I appreciate and fully share the sense of urgency and distress felt by all hon. members on both sides of the House. My appeal again would be, on my own, and if I may submit, on behalf of all of you here: please ask these people to go back to work to have some faith in me. I will do whatever is best to help them in solving the remainder of their problems. This is all I can say on the floor of the House.

18.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF MANIPUR UNDER ARTICLE 356 OF THE CONSTITUTION.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Sir I beg to place on the Table a copy of the Proclamation issued by the President of India under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution of India revoking the Proclamation made under the said rule on the 28th March, 1973, in relation to the State of Manipur. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-6309/74].

18.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 5, 1974/Phalguna 14, 1895 (Saka).

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